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ERNST LEITZ

OPTICAL WORKS

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ERNST LEITZ

WETZLAR

GERMANY.

Founded in 1850.

Branch Offices:

NEW-YORK	CHICAGO	BERLIN NW.
411 West 59th Str.	659 W. Congress Str.	45 Luisenstr.

1901.

„Highest award" Worlds Columbian Exhibition ***Chicago 1893.***

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Notice.

All previous editions of this catalogue are superceded by the present one, which should be exclusively used in ordering.

All prices are net, without discount.

Orders will be filled at once after their receipt.

In ordering care should be taken to give the ***number*** *of each article desired.*

Goods are forwarded at the expense and risk of the purchaser.

Our instruments for use in ***Universities, Colleges, Schools*** *&c. of the* ***United States*** *are by law free of duty and we shall be pleased to make specially low quotations for such orders.*

A special price list has been issued about our new ***Photographic objectives „Periplan"*** *(D. R. Patent No. 116449).*

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New constructions.

Since issueing our last catalogue, a number of new apparatus have been added. The following are the more important ones:

1. Dissecting microscope with erected image, after Prof. R. Pfeiffer.
2. Large travelling or folding microscope.
3. Stand III. has been supplied with rack and pinion for coarse adjustment, instead of sliding tube.
4. Drawing apparatus after v. Tubeuf to draw from nature.
5. Attachment for the large projection-apparatus to project opaque object, called the Megascopee.
6. Microscope for ths accurat ereading of thermometer scales, according to Fridtjof Nansen.

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Preface.

Our many patrons may be interested to know that the firm celebrated its 50th anniversary last year, having been founded in the year 1850.

This period has witnessed a gradual development of our business and optical works, until we now occupy the most important position in the world in this branch of business, employing about 300 workmen in the manufacture of the different instruments and accessories that are described in this catalogue.

As the result of long and exhaustive calculations we have constructed a series of **Photographic objectives** (D. R. Pat. No. 116449) the manufacture of which has become a special branch of our business. These objectives are characterized by an excellent definition, very high resolving power and great light transmission.

Photographic objectives of short focal distance find employment in photomicrography.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the fact, that we have now manufactured and sold **60.000 Compound Microscopes** and **25,000 Oil-Immersion Objectives** a large number of which are in the United States especially in the laboratories of Universities, Colleges and other Educational Institutions.

As far as the United States is concerned the establishment of **Branch-Offices** in **New York** and **Chicago** has been productive of the most gratifying results, materially facilitating the importation of our goods for institutions and enabling us to fill out orders from stock (dutypaid) immediately on receipt. Furthermore we are prepared at New York and Chicago to make any repairs or alterations, which may be desired on our instruments.

The management of our New York house is in the hands of Mr. WILLIAM KRAFFT and Mr. RICHARD GIBSON has charge of our Chicago office.

As heretofore, microscopes, bacteriological apparatus and all other scientific instruments or preparations expressly imported for use in educational institutions are exempt from duty.

Catalogues may be had on application by addressing:

Ernst Leitz,

NEW YORK
411 West 59th Street

CHICAGO
659 West Congress-Str.

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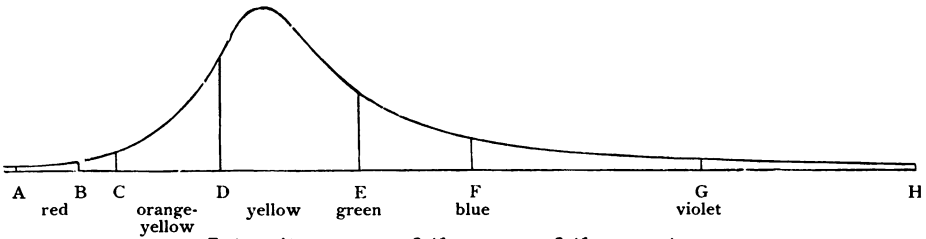
Objectives and Eye-pieces.

In the manufacture of our objectives only such glass is employed as has been subjected to the most rigid scientific tests. By these the exact index of refraction and the exact degree of dispersion of the glass are determined, and with these data available it is possible to very perfectly correct both spherical and chromatic aberrations while still making use of wide angular apertures in the objectives.

The following curve shows the brightness of the various parts of the spectrum, and it will be noted that the greatest light intensity is in the yellow near the line D.



Intensity curve of the rays of the spectrum.

In the correction of spherical aberration, our objectives are corrected for light coming from the yellow-green portion of the spectrum, thus insuring correction for the light of greatest intensity; and, similarly, in correcting chromatic aberration, three different corrections are made, for light from parts of the spectrum, represented by the lines C, D and F. When these various corrections are combined the resultant is an objective transmitting a maximum of light and still of the most perfect achromatism.

We would also direct attention to the fact that every objective before leaving our hands, is subjected to the most careful test and that only such objectives as are of the highest grade are sent out. We can therefore assure our patrons that our objectives are all of equal and excellent quality.

For the past fifteen years we have used exclusively glass manufactured by Schott & Co. of Jena. This glass has many points to recommend it for the construction of optical instruments, and has

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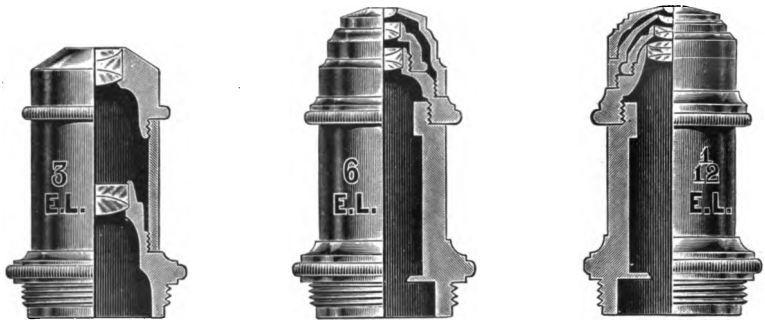
gradually come into very general use for such purposes. The difficulty at first experienced resulting from deterioration of the glass and which for a time prejudiced microscopists against the Jena glass, has been entirely overcome in our objectives by careful selection of the glass, no glass beeing used which has not been thoroughly tested as to its durability. In consequence we have for many years had no trouble due to clouding of the glass in our objectives. That we have confidence in these representations is shown by the fact that we fully guarantee all our objectives, and will gladly repair any defect in them which may develop at any time, provided only that it has not arisen as the result of abuse.



The three illustrations given above afford an idea of the plan of construction of our achromatic objectives.

The first figure represents the plan of our low power objectives, and it will be noted that they consist of two doublets, each carefully corrected.

The central figure represents the plan of our high power dry objectives. A hemispherical front lens is combined with two doublets. The front lens is the chief magnifier of the combination, while the other lenses serve to correct the various aberrations.

The Oil-immersion, represented by the last figure, consists of a front lens, hemispherical, behind which is a meniscus, which is in turn followed by a doublet and a triplet, these latter acting as the correcting lenses of the combination.

We manufacture both **Achromatic** and **Apochromatic objectives.** They differ in that the glasses made use of in the apochromatics and the manner in which they are combined permit a more perfect correction of chromatic aberration. This advantage is not gained

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without a certain sacrifice of simplicity in construction, as the result of which the apochromatic is in consequence somewhat more liable to suffer from careless handling and from atmospheric changes than is the more simple achromatic.

As regards sharpness of definition and brightness of field there is little choice between the two classes of objectives of the same magnification. The apochromatics as a matter of fact do resolve the fines markings of test objects (butterfly scales and diatomes) somewhat more clearly than the achromatics, but the difference is slight and in ordinary stained microscope preparations is hardly detectable.

The correction of both achromatics and apochromatics is complete. The ordinary Huyghenian eye-pieces are consequently well adapted for use with the objectives of either construction. Only with the highest powers is it desirable to make use of the so-called "compensation" eye-pieces.

The achromatics and Huyghenian eye-pieces are also well adapted to the requirements of photomicrography, special objectives being unnecessary for this purpose. This statement is substantialed by the excellence of the results obtained by the use of our achromatic objectives, a sample of which may be seen in the photomicrographs which accompany our brochure on Photomicrography — "Anleitung zur Mikophotographie, mit vier Mikrophotogrammen" — which we shall be glad to send to any one who may be interested.

In making use of the higher power objectives — from No. 5 on — it should be remembered, that the lenses are corrected for cover glasses of 0,17 mm in thickness and for a microscope tube-length of 170 mm. When using the Oil-immersion objectives it is particularly desirable, that this exact tube length should be employed. With a view to facilitate the adjustment of the tube-length the draw tubes of all our larger stands are graduated in millimeters, the scale indicating the exact length of the microscope tube in any given position of the draw tube. In this connection it should be remembered, that the width of the collar of the nose-pieces is 15 millimeters, and that consequently, when a nose-piece is attached to the tube the reading of the draw tube scale should be 155 mm instead of 170 when the adjustment is proper.

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The above sketch may serve to make clear the advantages of the immersion objectives over those of the dry series. It is intended

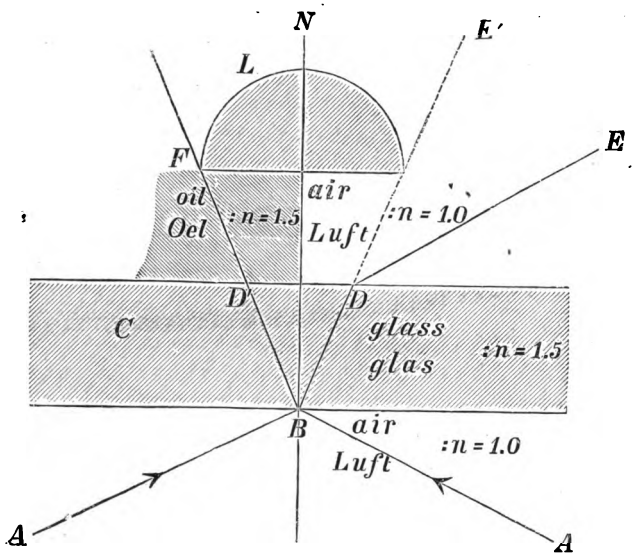

Figure comparative merits of the dry and immersion systems.

to represent diagrammatically a section through a cover-glass and the front lens of an objective, one half of the figure representing the conditions present in the case of the Oil-immersion, the other those which are present in the dry objectives. It will be noticed that by the interposition of a drop of oil of the same index of refraction as the glass between the cover-glass and the objective the refraction which occurs in the dry system when the light leaves the upper surface of the cover-glass is done away with. Since this second refraction is attended with much loss of light it must be evident, that in the immersion system a much greater quantity of light enters the objective than is possible, other things being equal, in objectives of the dry system.

If we let u represent one half the angular aperture of an objective, represented in the diagram by $D'BN$ in the case of the immersion, and n the index of refraction of the medium interposed between the cover-glass and the objective we have in the formula $n \sin. u$ a mathematical expression of the optic power of the various

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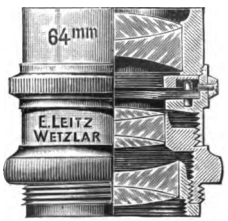
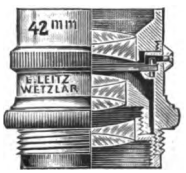
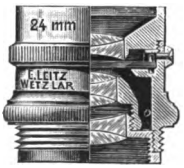
systems of lenses, or in other words for what is designated the numerical aperture.

The following table gives the numerical apertures of objectives of the various systems and of various angular apertures. In the dry system *n*., representing the index of refraction of air is taken as 1.00; in the immersion systems *n* equals 1.33 for water, 1.52 for cedar oil and 1.66 for monobromnaphthalin. A glance at the table will suffice tho show the great advantage which the immersion objectives have over those of the dry series.

Angular aperture $2u$	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	100°	110°	120°	130°	140°
Numerical apertures.														
Dry series $n = 1{,}00$	0,09	0,18	0,26	0,34	0,42	0,50	0,57	0,64	0,71	0,77	0,82	0,87	0,91	0,94
Water-Immersion $n = 1{,}33$	0,12	0,24	0,35	0,46	0,56	0,66	0,76	0,85	0,94	1,02	1,09	1,15	1,20	1,25
Homogeneous Oil-Immersion $n = 1{,}52$	0,14	0,26	0,40	0,52	0,64	0,76	0,87	0,98	1,07	1,16	1,24	1,32	1,38	1,43
Monobromide of Naphthaline-Immersion $n = 1{,}66$	0,15	0,29	0,43	0,57	0,70	0,83	0,95	1,07	1,17	1,27	1,36	1,44	1,50	1,56







The objectives designed for the Edinger apparatus of 64, 42 and 24 mm focale distance have been found to be very useful for a number of purposes and have come into great favor. In manufacturing these objectives we have made use of the principles involved in the construction of our new Photographic objectives, thereby gaining much in the size of the picture.

(see. Dr. Kaiserling: Praktikum der wissenschaftlichen Photographie p. 263).

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Achromatic Objectives.

No. of Objective		Focal length	Numerical Aperture (num.aper.)	Micrometer Values	Price $
Low power Dry Series	1*	44 mm ($1^3/_4$")	0,09	0,054 mm = 54 μ.	**3.25**
	1	44 mm ($1^3/_4$")	0,09	0,054 mm = 54 μ.	**6.—**
	2	30 mm ($1^1/_4$")	0,14	0,028 mm = 28 μ.	**6.—**
	3	18 mm ($^3/_4$")	0,28	0,015 mm = 16 μ.	**6.—**
	4	8 mm ($^1/_8$")	0,55	0,009 mm = 9 μ.	**10.—**
High power Dry Series	5	5,8 mm ($^1/_4$")	0,77	0,0045 mm = 4,5 μ.	**10.—**
	6	4,4 mm ($^1/_6$")	0,82	0,0034 mm = 3,5 μ.	**12.—***)
	7	3,2 mm ($^1/_8$")	0,85	0,0026 mm = 2,6 μ.	**12.—***)
	8	2,5 mm ($^1/_{10}$")	0,87	0,0020 mm = 2,0 μ.	**16.—***)
	9	2,2 mm ($^1/_{12}$")	0,87	0,0017 mm = 1,7 μ.	**24.—***)
Water-Immersion	10	2,2 mm ($^1/_{12}$")	1,10	0,0017 mm = 1,7 μ.	**26.—**
Homogeneous Oil-Immersion	$^1/_{10}$	2,5 mm ($^1/_{10}$")	1,30	0,0022 mm = 2,2 μ.	**30.—**
	$^1/_{12}$	2,1 mm ($^1/_{12}$")	1,30	0,0017 mm = 1,7 μ.	**40.—**
	$^1/_{16}$	1,7 mm ($^1/_{16}$")	1,30	0,0014 mm = 1,4 μ.	**60.—**

Photographic Objectives for the Edinger Projection Apparatus.

Focal Distance: 64 mm 42 mm 24 mm

Price: **$ 20.—** **$ 18.—** **$ 18.—.**

Huyghenian Eye-pieces.

Number	0	I	II	III	IV	V
Focal distance mm	50	40	35	30	25	20

Price of each Eye-piece: **$ 2.—.**

*) In objectives No. 8 and 9 fluorit has been made use of. No. 6 and 7 can also be had in this construction, their price would be **$ 16.—**.

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Magnification

of the Achromatic and Apochromatic Objectives in combination with the Huyghenian Eye-pieces.

Tube-length 170 mm. Distance of image 250 mm.

Objectives		Eye-pieces 0	I	II	III	IV	V	Objectives
Low Power Objectives	1*	12	18	22	26	30	40	Achromatics
	1	12	18	22	26	30	40	
	2	25	33	40	50	60	80	
	3	45	60	70	80	105	130	
	4	75	100	115	135	180	230	
High Power Objectives (Cover-glass thickness 0,17 mm)	5	140	180	210	250	325	420	
	6	200	255	300	350	460	600	
	7	260	335	400	450	600	780	
	8	300	400	450	550	700	940	
	9	380	500	575	700	900	1150	
Water-Immersion	10	405	535	610	745	950	1200	
Homogeneous Oil-Immersion	1/10	310	415	470	575	730	940	
	1/12	435	555	650	800	1000	1300	
	1/16	520	700	800	950	1250	1680	
Dry Lenses	16	45	60	70	85	110	140	Apochromatics
	8	95	125	145	170	225	295	
	4	210	270	315	375	500	635	
Oil-Immersion 2		390	510	585	705	920	1180	

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Apochromatic Objectives.

Objectives		Focal length mm	Numerical Aperture	Micrometer Values	Price $
Dry Series	16	16	0,30	0,015 mm	**24.—**
	8	8	0,65	0,007 mm	**32.—**
	4	4	0,95	0,003 mm	**48.—** with correction collar
Homogeneous Oil-Immersion	2	2	1,30	0,002 mm	**100.—**

Compensation Eye-pieces

for Apochromatic Objectives.

Eye-pieces	4	6	8	12	18
Price . . . . . $	**6.50**	**6.50**	**10.—**	**10.—**	**8.—**

Magnification

of the Apochromatic Objectives in combination with the Compensation Eye-pieces.

Objectives		Eye-pieces 4	6	8	12	18
Dry Series	16	70	100	125	155	225
	8	140	200	260	325	465
	4	300	430	550	675	1000
Oil-Immersion . .	2	575	820	1080	1500	2250

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Double revolving Eye-piece.

Until very recently we have manufactured no arrangement for changing oculars on the microscope. This was due in part to the fact that there was no great demand for such an accessory and in part to the clumsiness of all those revolving eye-pieces which changed the entire ocular. The latter of these difficulties has been overcome in our present revolving eye-piece by such an adjustment of the collecting or lower lens of the eye-piece that it may remain permanently in position, the eye lens of the combination alone moving in the revolver. So accurate is the construction of the revolver and so carefully are the lenses adjusted that the eye-pieces may he changed while a specimen is in focus on the microscope stage without a readjustment of the focus.

The revolving eye-piece is also particularly well adapted to use as a micrometer ocular, for when the eye lens is turned aside a micrometer scale may be inserted and rests upon the diaphragm of the eye-piece. Once adjusted in this way the micrometer values are the same for all the eye lenses of the combination.

		$
Prices:	**Double revolving Eye-piece,** without eye lenses	4.—
	Each eye lens	1.25
	Eye-piece Micrometer, No. 77	2.—

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Stands.

For the past twenty-five years division of labor has been employed to the utmost possible extent in the manufacture of our microscopes. This principle has been applied to our machinery as well as to our workmen, with the result that we have gradually accumulated a large plant of special machinery of the most accurate construction, each machine especially adapted to the manufacture of some particular part of our microscopes. By this development of mechanical appliances for microscope manufacture two ends have been attained: — The greatest accuracy and uniformity of construction of our microscopes has been made possible, while at the same time it has been possible to cheapen the cost of manufacture. Instruments which are the product of delicate machinery must always be more uniform, more accurate and should be less costly than those manufactured by hand.

In the following remarks we refer more particularly to the larger microscope stands of our manufacture and draw attention to those parts which should be present in every well equipped microscope.

The elements of these microscopes are:

1. **The foot and upright support with joint for inclination,**
2. **The stage,**
3. **The sub-stage, with condenser, iris diaphragm and mirror,**
4. **The body with the adjustments,**
5. **The tube, carrying eye-piece, nose-piece and objectives.**

1. **The foot and upright support** are solid and are of such weight and shape as to permit inclination of the body of the microscope to a horizontal position. The foot is horse-shoe shaped and is made to touch the table at three points, thus insuring stability even on a surface which is not entirely level. Inclination of the body of the microscope is permitted by a joint in the upright, which joint

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may be fastened in the larger stands by a set-screw operated by a lever. Stands Ia and IIb are also made with the English foot. Abundant space is left under the stage for the various attachments of the sub-stage.

2. **The stage** of Stands I and Ia is round, revolving and centering. The centering arrangement consists of two small thumbscrews so situated at the sides of the stage as to controll motion of the stage in all directions, thus to a limited extent serving the purpose of a mechanical stage.

The other microscope stands have square immovable stages, sufficiently large for general microscopic work. For the examination of very large sections two instruments are manufactured: the Nebelthau sliding microscope (p. 46) and the stand after Dölken (p. 48). The former is for magnifications up to 120 diam., whereas the latter can be used with any magnification.

3. **The sub-stage** carries a plane and concave mirror, the condenser and the diaphragm for regulating the illumination of the object.

The Condenser is so adjusted as to concentrate the rays of light about 2 mm above its surface, which is the average thickness of the microscopic slides under an angle equal to the angular aperture of the highest power objective, which is about 120°.

In the lower power objectives the angular aperture is to be reduced by the iris diaphragm.

To focus the Condenser properly it is adjustable by rack and pinion movement on Stands I, Ia, Ib, and by side screw on Stands IIa and IIb.

4. **The body** of the microscope carries the tube and is fitted with two adjustments for focussing; a coarse adjustment and a fine adjustment. The smooth working of these adjustments is one of the chief requirements of a good microscope.

The coarse adjustment consists of rack and pinion and moves the tube of the microscope in a vertical groove with the least possible friction. The teeth of the rack and pinion are set obliquely to the axis of the tube and are so adjusted that two teeth of each are always interlocked, thus avoiding all possibility of slipping or loss of motion in the movement.

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The fine adjustment consists of a micrometer screw which moves the tube and arm of the microscope supporting the coarse adjustment vertically upon a triangular column. This column is virtually a continuation upward of the upright support of the base of the microscope. Around the column is a broad collar so accurately adapted to the column that it moves smoothly upon it with a minimum of friction and still without lateral motion, the movement being controlled by means of a micrometer screw at the top of the column. The head of this micrometer screw, a section of which is shown in the accompanying figure, is milled and is graduated in such a way as to indicate the exact degree of motion of the microscope tube which is accomplished by turning the micrometer screw, each division of the graduation corresponding to a motion of the tube through $^1/_{100}$ millimeter, and a complete revolution of the screw corresponding to a motion of the tube through $^1/_2$ millimeter. The accuracy of this adjustment and the smoothness of its motion must be conceded to be a triumph of mechanical skill.

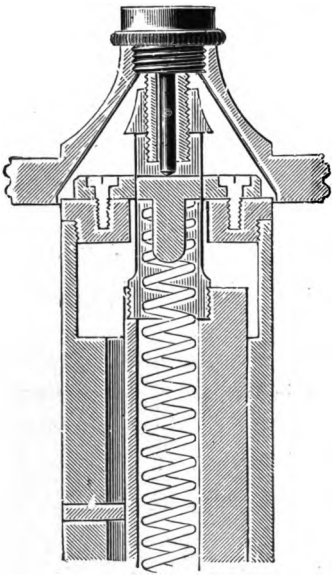

Figure of the Micrometer-screw of the fine adjustment.

5. **The tube** of the microscope encloses a second tube, or draw-tube, which latter carries the eye-piece, and is so graduated as to indicate the exact length of tube in use at any time. The lower end of the tube has a thread into which the various objectives or a nose-piece screw. Tube and objectives are provided with; the so-called "Society screw".

The nose-piece has now become an almost indispensable part of a working microscope. It can, however, be used to best advantage only on such stands as are provided with a coarse adjustment by rack and pinion. Aside from the advantage derived from the rapid changing of objectives, which it permits, it is so accurately made and centred as to materially facilitate the focussing of the various objectives. It is only necessary to focus with the fine ad-

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justment to obtain a view of the same microscope field which had been under observation before the change was made.

As it is necessary for this purpose that the objectives should be accurately adjusted to the nose-piece it is very desirable that in ordering an instrument its nose-piece should be ordered at the same time if one is to be used, as subsequent ordering may necessitate the return of the stand and objectives to us.

Stands I, Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb and III are those which are best suited to fine microscopical investigations. Among them the physician and bacteriologist will find an instrument entirely suited to his particular needs.

Stand III is now provided with rack and pinion adjustment.

Stands IV and V are small instruments, which serve nevertheless many purposes where the more elaborate outfits are unnecessary. They make excellent laboratory stands for elementary courses in microscopy.

In **Stands IV and V** the coarse adjustment is by means of sliding tube. They are all provided with fine adjustment by micrometer screw.

Stand VI is provided with rack and pinion adjustment only. It has a large stage, and is particularly intended for searching for trichinae and for similar examinations where a very strong durable stand is desired and where the use of high power objectives is unnecessary. It may also be useful as an auxiliary stand for purposes of demonstration in laboratories.

Stands III, IV, V, VI have no joint for inclining the body.

Stands I, Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, III have mahogany cases provided with a nickelled handle, in which the microscopes stand.

Stands IV, V and VI are laid in mahogany boxes.

These cases are furnished with the microscopes without extra charge when a complete outfit, including oculars and objectives is purchased.

Object clamps and test objects accompany every microscope.

The objectives to Stands I, Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb and III are in brass boxes; those for Stands IV, V and VI are in morocco cases.

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Illuminating Apparatus.

a. Illuminating Apparatus of Stand No. I.

The apparatus includes the following parts:

Cylinder iris diaphragm.
Swing-out condenser.
Diaphragm carrier with iris diaphragm.
Plane and concave mirror.

The cylinder iris diaphragm comes into play when the condenser is swung out of position. To do this the diaphragm carrier is turned to the side as shown in the diagram, a small knob is pressed, which liberates the condenser, and the latter is swung out to the side.

The regulation of the cylinder iris diaphragm is accomplished by means of a lever. Before the condenser is swung back into position the cylinder iris should be opened to its fullest extent. The lower iris diaphragm is for use in connection with the condenser only. It is regulated by means of a small knob. A horizontal rack and pinion arrangement permits oblique illumination, and a vertical rack and pinion permits adjustment of the whole substage. By these means a most perfect control of the illumination of the object is assured. Ground or colored glass discs may be inserted above the iris diaphragm if modification of the light is desired.

This illuminating apparatus may also be fitted to Stands Ia and Ib.

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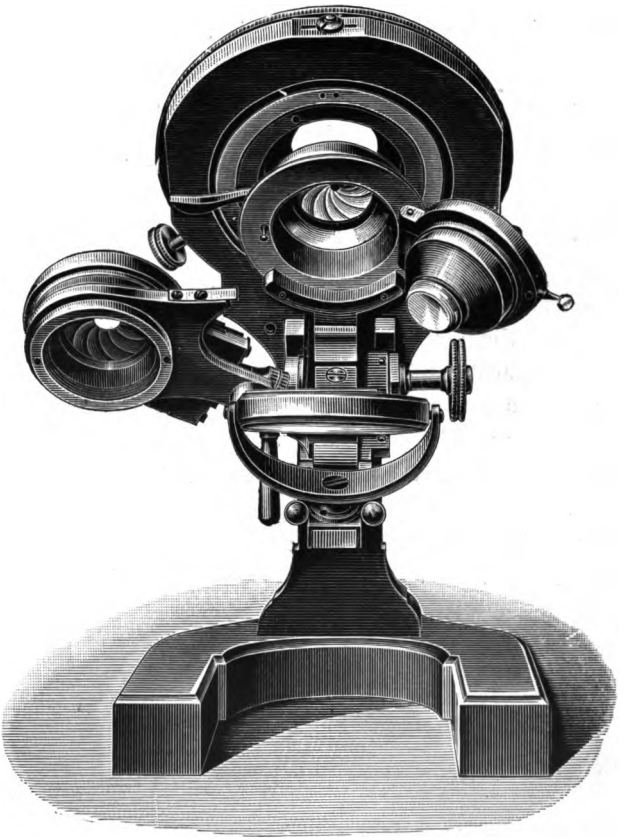

Abbe's Illuminating Apparatus for Stand I.
Swing-out Condenser.
Cylinder Iris Diaphragm.

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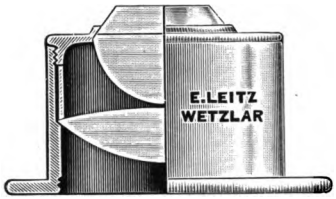
b. Illuminating Apparatus of Stands Ia and Ib (p. 26).

The following are the parts of this apparatus:



Cylinder diaphragm with 3 stops of of different apertures.
Condenser.
Diaphragm carrier with iris diaphragm.
Plane and concave mirror.

To substitute the condenser for the cylinder diaphragm the diaphragm carrier is turned to the side and the cylinder diaphragm is drawn out of the sleeve which holds it in position and into which the condenser readily fits. The diaphragm carrier is then turned back into position and the amount of light regulated by manipulating the knob controlling the size of the iris. The whole sub-stage may be raised or lowered in the optical axis by means of a rack and pinion, and a similar arrangement permits lateral illumination by moving the iris diaphragm in the horizontal plane.

Ground glass and colored plates may be inserted above the iris diaphragm.

c. Illuminating Apparatus for Stand II and IIa (p. 32 & 34).

The condenser and iris diaphragm form one piece, giving central but no oblique illumination. The whole apparatus may be raised and lowered in the optical axis by means of a screw. The cylinder diaphragm may be inserted in place of the condenser. A ring below the iris diaphragm permits the insertion of glass discs for the purpose of modifying the light.

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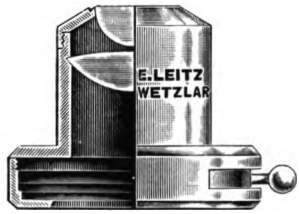
d. Small Illuminating Apparatus.

The small illuminating apparatus consists of a somewhat smaller condenser with iris diaphragm and can be adjusted to the Stand IV, when it has the cylinder diaphragm.

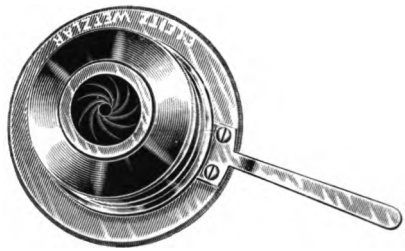


Small Illuminating Apparatus.

The prices of these various forms of illuminating apparatus are as follows:

a	b	c	d
$ 30.—	24.—	12.—	8.—

A cylinder iris diaphragm can be furnished in place of the ordinary cylinder diaphragm of Stands IIa and IIb at an additional cost of $ 6.—, and a similar iris diaphragm can be fitted to the ordinary cylinder diaphragms of the smaller microscopes for the same price. All that is necessary is to send the old cylinder diaphragm.


Cylinder iris diaphragm.

Complete Microscope Ouitfits.

The outfits comprised in the following pages are made up with achromatic objectives, which suffice for all ordinary needs.

These lists are given for the aid of those intending purchasers who, without such experience as enables them to know the best combinations of eye-pieces and objectives for every day use, are nevertheless desirous to provide themselves with an instrument capale of rendering entire satisfaction.

Tho those of larger experience and desirous to select other combinations, we would say that we are glad to supply any outfit which may be preferred. The price of each outfit may be readily computed by adding together the cost of its various items.

Microscope stands, without objectives, will not be sold separately.

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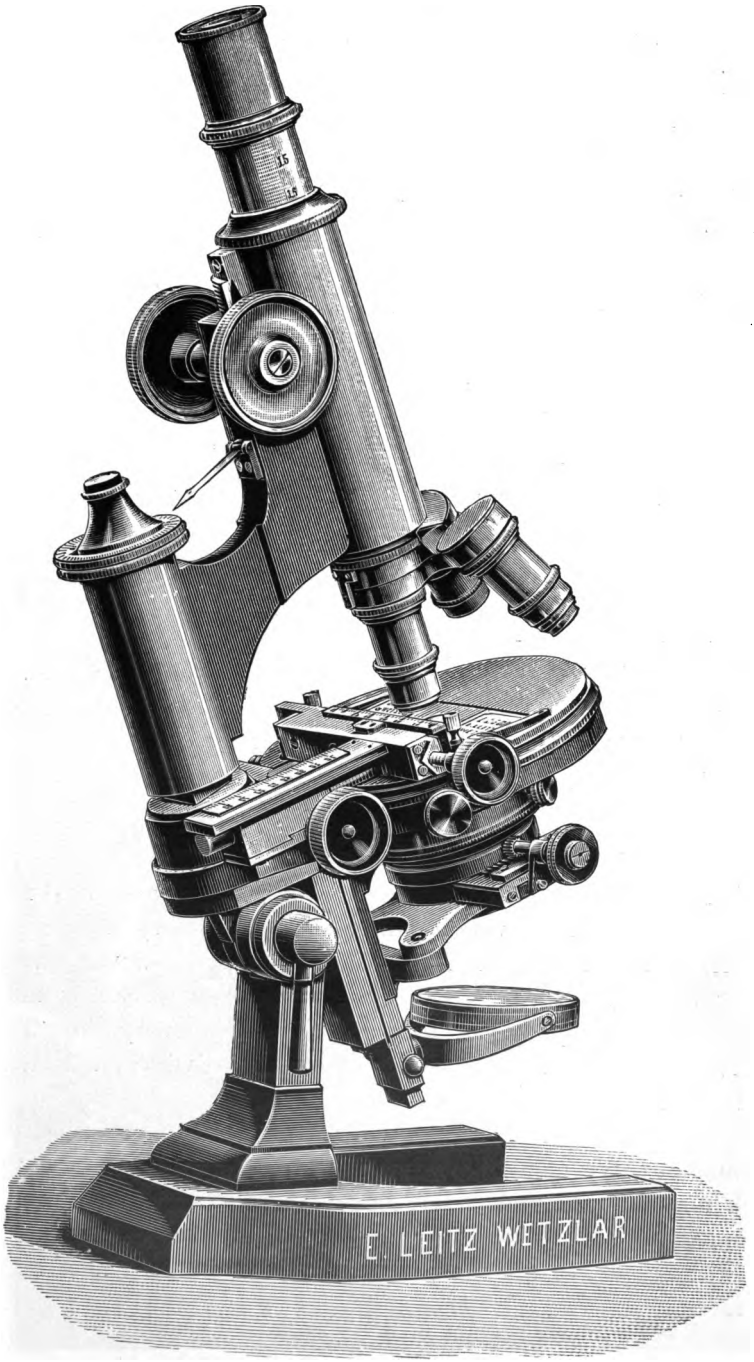

Stand I.

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Stand I.

No. $

1. **Large microscope,** inclinable, with hinged joint and clamping lever and fitted with round revolving centering stage. Coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer-screw, the head of which is gratuated (each division = $^1/_{100}$ mm). Draw-tube with millimetre scale. Large illuminating apparatus with swing-out condenser and cylinder iris diaphragm (illustrated on page 21).
   Mechanical stage, No. 98.
   Triple nose-piece.
   Drawing eye-piece, No. 93.
   Large polarizing apparatus, No. 137.
   Micrometer eye-piece, No. 84.
   Object micrometer, No. 88.
   Cover glass tester, No. 140.
   Glass slides and covers.
   Achromatic objectives Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
   Oil-Immersion $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_{12}$, $^1/_{16}$. N. A. 1,30.
   Eye-pieces 0, I, II, III, IV, V.
   Magnifications 12—1680 . . . . . **400.—**
2. **The same** stand and illuminating apparatus.
   Triple nose-piece.
   Micrometer eye-piece, No. 84.
   Drawing eye-piece No. 93.
   Objectives 2, 4, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30.
   Eye-pieces I, III, IV, V.
   Magnifications 33—1300 . . . . . **202.—**
3. **The same** stand and illuminating apparatus.
   Triple nose-piece.
   Micrometer eye-piece, No. 84.
   Objectives 1, 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30.
   Eye-pieces, I, III, IV.
   Magnifications 18—1000 . . . . . **186.—**

The stand and illuminating apparatus without objectives, oculars and nose-piece . . . . . **104.—**

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Stand Ia.

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Stand Ia.

No. $

4a. **Large Microscope**, of smaller size than Stand I, fitted with horseshoe foot. The stand is inclinable and fitted with revolving centering stage, coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer screw with scale. Draw-tube with millimetre scale. Large Illuminating Apparatus (Cf. p. 22, b) with rack and pinion, and iris-diaphragm with oblique movement. The cylinder-diaphragm and condenser may be readily substituted for one another.
Triple nose-piece.
Objectives 2, 4, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30.
Eye-pieces I, III, IV, V.
Magnifications 33—1300 . . . . . **160.—**

4b. **The same** with Illuminating Apparatus.
Triple nose-piece.
Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30.
Eye-pieces I, III, IV.
Magnifications 60—1000 . . . . . **148.—**

4c. **The same** with Illuminating Apparatus.
Triple nose-piece.
Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{10}$, N. A. 1,30.
Eye-pieces II and IV.
Magnifications 70—730 . . . . . **136.—**

Stand with Illuminating Apparatus, but without objectives, eye-pieces and nose-piece . . . . . **76.—**

The same with Illuminating Apparatus, Swing-out Condenser and Cylinder Iris-diaphragm (p. 20, a) . **82.—**

Mechanical stage No. 98 can be fitted to this stand; price . . . . . **28.—**

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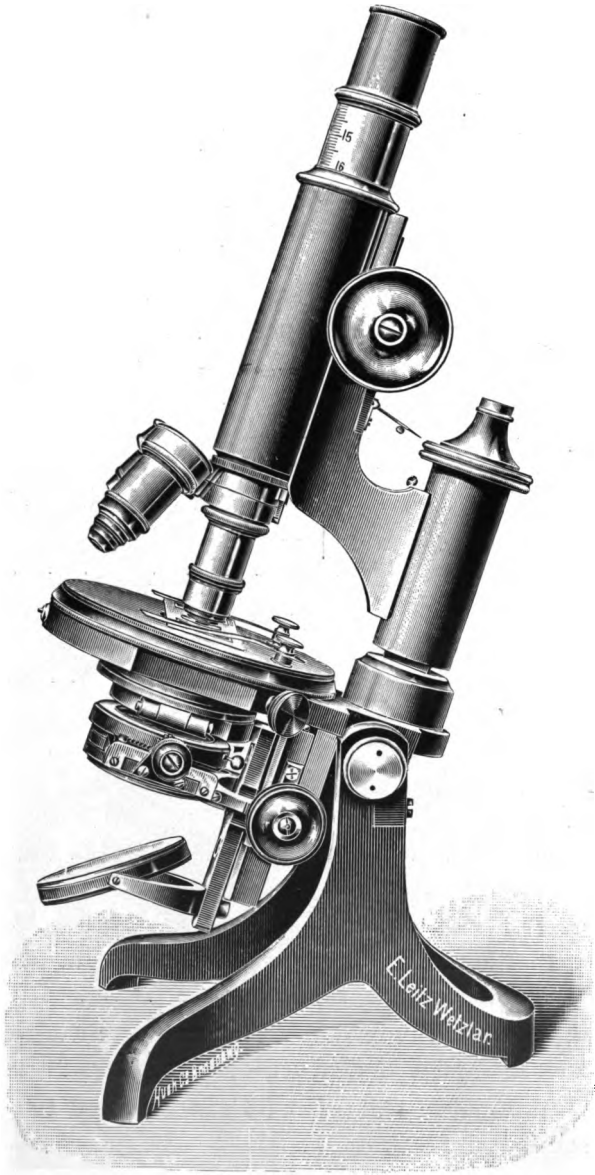

Stand Ia
with English foot.

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Stand Ia

with English foot.

No. $

4d. **Large Microscope** differing from the foregoing (Ia) stand only in being provided with an English foot, which makes the stand somewhat steadier an lighter. The prices and combinations are otherwise the same.

Dr. P. G. Unna of Hamburg uses this microscope in his laboratory.

The stage revolves and centres. The illuminating apparatus is that described on p. 22,b.

Triple nose-piece.
Objectives 2, 4, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30.
Eye-pieces I, III, IV, V.
Magnifications 33—1300 . . . . . **160.—**

4e. **The same** with the illuminating apparatus.

Triple nose-piece.
Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30.
Eye-pieces I, III, IV.
Magnifications 60—1000 . . . . . **148.—**

4f. **The same** with illuminating apparatus.

Triple nose-piece.
Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{10}$, N. A. 1,30.
Eye-pieces II, IV.
Magnifications 70—730 . . . . . **136.—**

The stand with illuminating apparatus, but without objectives, oculars and nose-piece . . . . . **76.—**

The stand with swing-out condenser (p. 20,a) . . . **82.—**

Mechanical stage No. 98 can be fitted to this stand; price . . . . . **28.—**

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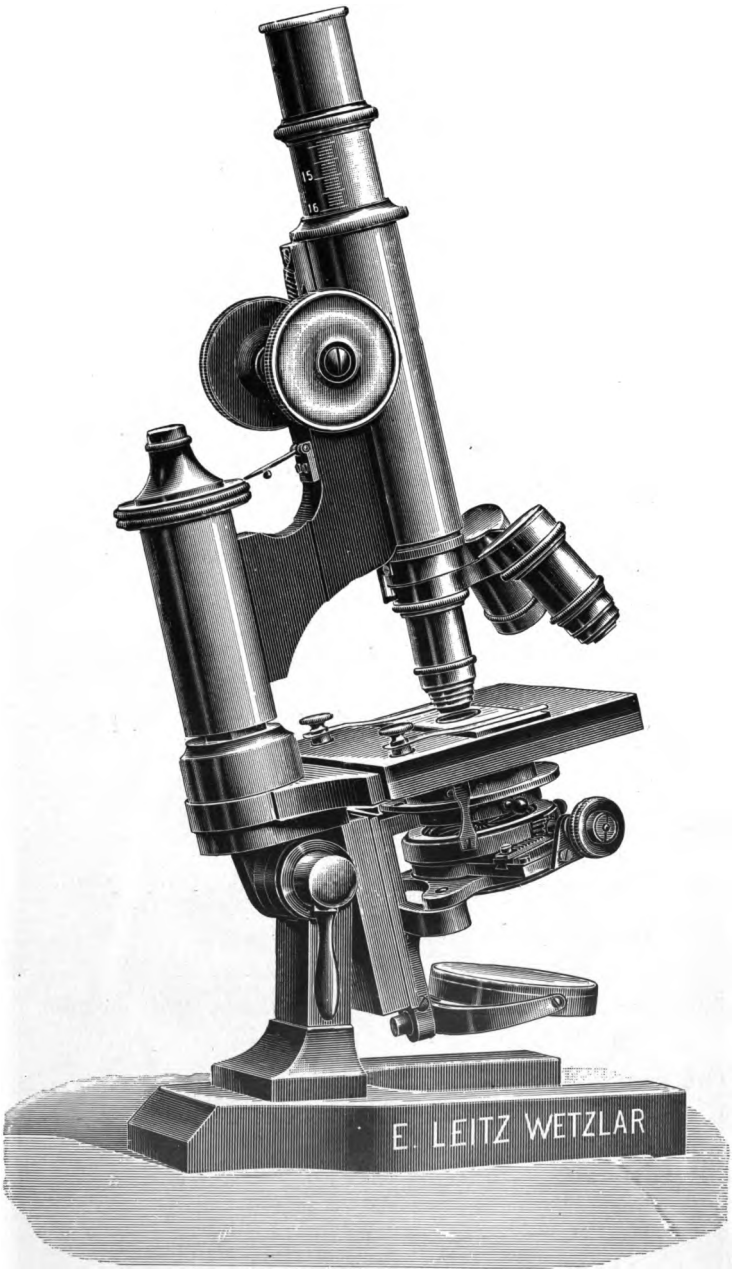

Stand Ib.

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Stand Ib.

No.		$
5.	**Large Microscope**, which differs from Ia only in the stage. The stage is fixed and square. The stand is inclinable and has a hinged joint and clamping lever. Draw-tube with millimetre scale. Coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer screw with graduated head. Illuminating Apparatus, same as Ia (p. 22, b). Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30. Eye-pieces I, III, IV. Magnifications 60—1000	**142.—**
6.	**The same** with simplified Illuminating Apparatus (p. 22, c). Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{10}$, N. A. 1,30. Eye-pieces I, III, IV. Magnifications 60—730	**120.—**
7.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus, with Cylinder-diaphragm. Double nose-piece. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**74.—**
8.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus and without nose-piece. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**68.—**
	Stand without objectives and eye-pieces, without illuminating apparatus and without nose-piece . . .	**46.—**
	Stand without objectives and eye-pieces, with illuminating apparatus, without nose-piece	**70.—**
	The same with illuminating apparatus, with swing-out condenser and cylinder iris-diaphragm (p. 20a) .	**76.—**

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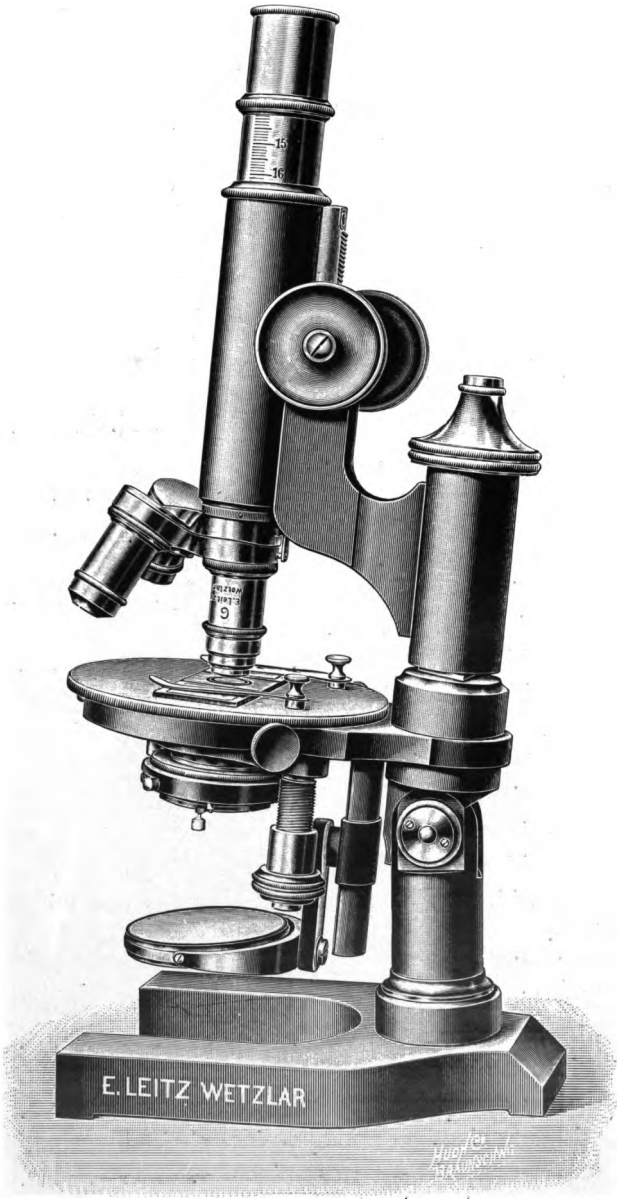

Stand II.

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Stand II.

No.		$
9a.	**Medium Size Microscope,** inclinable, with revolving centering stage coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer-screw. Draw-tube with millimetre scale. Illuminating apparatus and iris-diaphragm with lateral screw for raising and lowering. A ring under the iris diaphragm serves to hold a ground glass or colored disc. The illuminating apparatus and cylinder diaphragm are easily interchangeable. Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30. Eye-pieces I, III, IV. Magnifications 60—1000	**124.—**
9b.	**The same** with Illuminating Apparatus. Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{10}$, N. A. 1,30. Eye-pieces II, IV. Magnifications 70—730	**112.—**
9c.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus. Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, 8. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—550	**86.—**
9d.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus. Double nose-piece. Objectives 3. 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**68.—**
9e.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus and nose-piece. Objectives 3. 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**62.—**
	Stand with Illuminating Apparatus and Iris-diaphragm, without objectives, eye-pieces and noce-piece . .	**52.—**
	The same stand with Cylinder Diaphragm	**40.—**
	Cylinder iris-diaphragm (Cf. p. 23)	**6.—**

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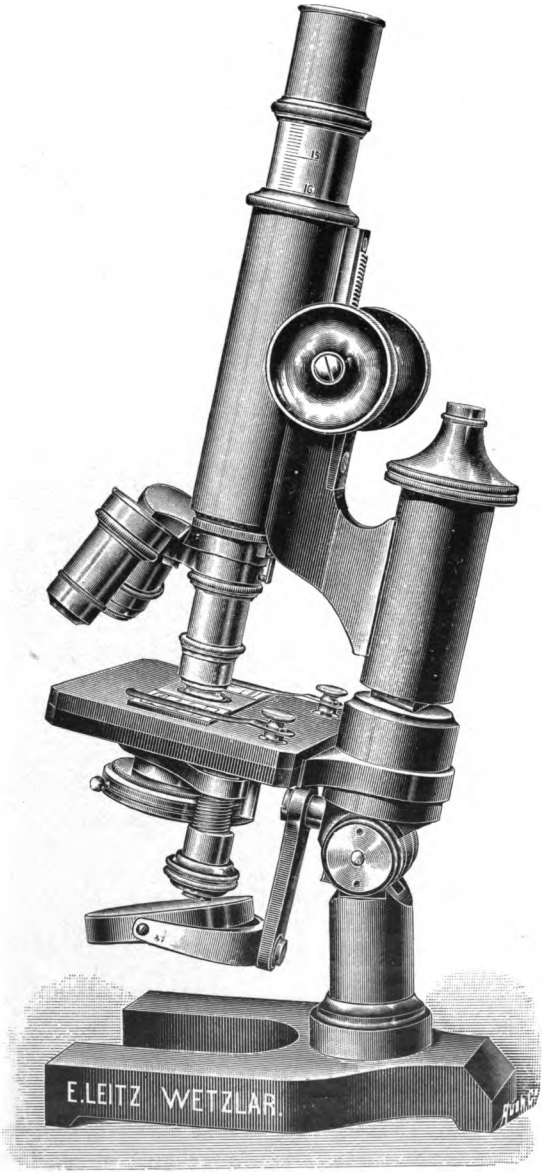

Stand IIa.

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Stand IIa.

No.		$
9.	**Medium Size Microscope,** inclinable, coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer-screw. Draw-tube with millimetre scale. Illuminating apparatus and iris-diaphragm with lateral screw for raising and lowering. A ring under the iris diaphragm serves to hold a ground glass or colored disc. The illuminating apparatus and cylinder diaphragm are easily interchangeable. Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30. Eye-pieces I, III, IV. Magnifications 60—1000	**120.—**
10.	**The same** with Illuminating Apparatus. Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{10}$, N. A. 1,30. Eye-pieces II, IV. Magnifications 70—730	**108.—**
11.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus. Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, 8. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—550	**82.—**
12.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus. Double nose-piece. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**64.—**
13.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus and nose-piece. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**58.—**
	Stand with Illuminating Apparatus and Iris-diapragm, without objectives, eye-pieces and nose-piece . .	**48.—**
	The same stand with Cylinder Diaphraghm	**36.—**
	Cylinder iris-diaphragm (Cf. p. 23)	**6.—**

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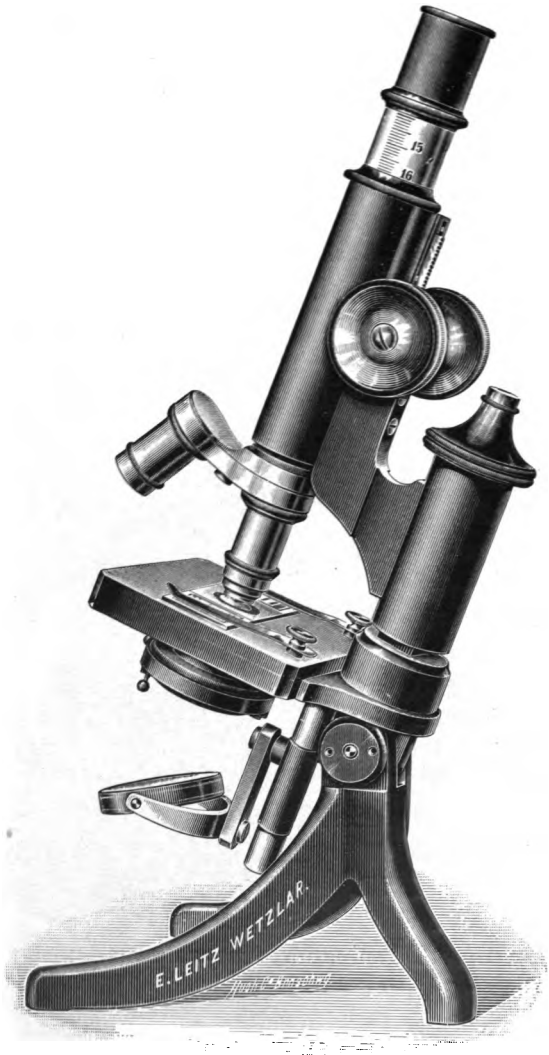

Stand IIb.

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Stand IIb.

No.		$
14a.	**Medium Size Microscope,** stand inclinable to the extent of 45°, tripod foot, coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer screw. Draw-tube with millimetre scale. Illuminating Apparatus and Iris-diaphragm permanently connected and sliding in a sleeve underneath the stage. The cylinder-diaphragm is used in the same manner. A ring below the iris-diaphragm serves to hold a ground glass or colored disc Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$, N. A. 1,30. Eye-pieces I, III, IV. Magnifications 60—1000	**104.—**
14b.	**The same** with Illuminating Apparatus. Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, 8. Eye-pieces II, IV. Magnifications 70—700	**78.—**
15a.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus. Double nose-piece. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**50.—**
15b.	**The same** without Illuminating Apparatus and nose-piece. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I. III. Magnifications 85—450	**44.—**
	Stand with Illuminating Apparatus and Iris-diaphragm	**32.—**
	Stand with Cylinder or Wheel-diaphragm	**22.—**
	Cylinder iris-diaphragm (p. 23)	**6.—**

For the addition to this microscope of a lateral screw for raising and lowering the illuminating apparatus as on Stand IIa, an extra charge of $ 2.— is made.

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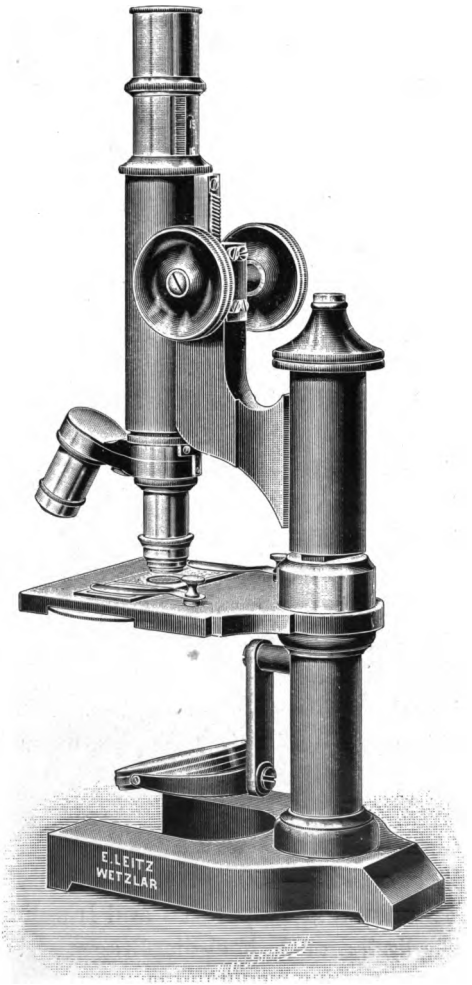

Stand III.

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Stand III.

Stand III is now provided with rack and pinion coarse adjustment instead of sliding tube. In consequence a nose-piece can be used on it to better advantage. It will be found an excellent laboratory stand at low price.

No.		$
16a.	**Medium Size Microscope,** non-inclinable stand, coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer-screw. The draw-tube has a millimetre scale. Plane and concave mirror. Wheel-diaphragm. Triple nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, 8. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—550	**66.—**
16b.	**The same** without nose-piece. Objectives 3, 6, 8. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—550	**58.—**
17a.	**The same,** with double nose-piece. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**48.—**
17b.	**The same** without nose-piece. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**42.—**
	Stand with wheel-diaphragm	**20.—**

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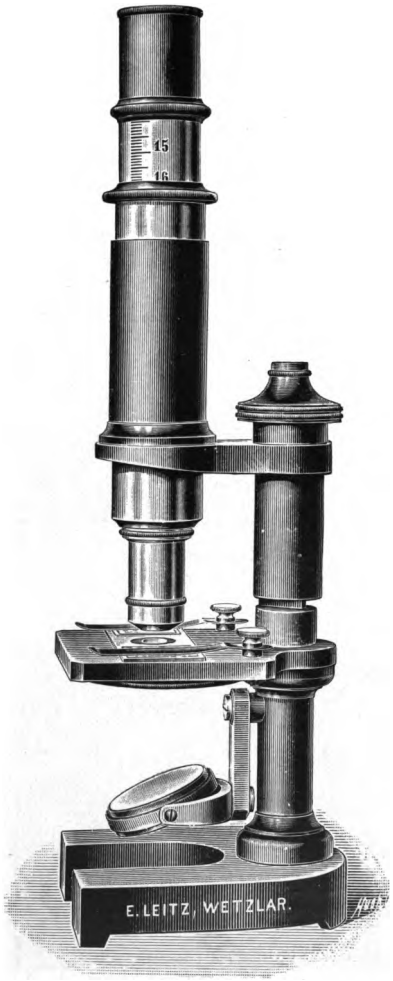

Stand IV.

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Stand IV.

No. $

18. **Small Microscope.** Adjustable by sliding tube and micrometer-screw. The draw-tube is graduated in millimeters. Cylinder-diaphragm with sliding sleeve. Concave and plane mirrors, obliquely adjustable.
    Objectives 3, 6, 8.
    Eye-pieces I, III.
    Magnifications 60—550 . . . . . **52.—**
19. **The same.**
    Objectives 3, 7.
    Eye-pieces I, III.
    Magnifications 60—450 . . . . . **36.—**
20. **The same** without Cylinder Diaphragm, with Wheel Diaphragm.
    Objectives 3, 5, 7.
    Eye-pieces I, III.
    Magnifications 60—450 . . . . . **44.—**
21. **The same.**
    Objectives 1, 3, 7
    Eye-pieces I, III.
    Magnifications 18—450 . . . . . **40.—**
22. **The same.**
    Objectives 3, 7.
    Eye-pieces I, III.
    Magnifications 60—450 . . . . . **34.—**

Stand with cylinder-diaphragm, without objectives and eye-pieces . . . . . **14.—**

Stand with wheel-diaphragm, without objectives and eye-pieces . . . . . **12.—**

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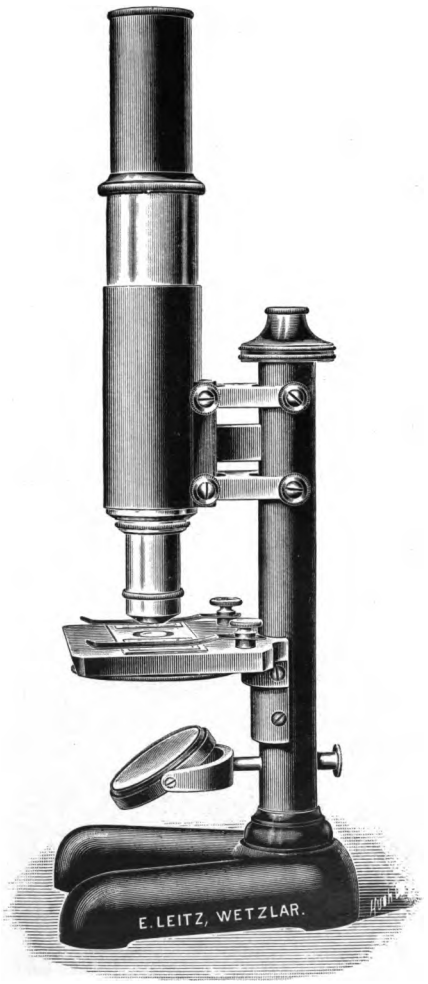

Stand V.

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Stand V.

No.		$
23.	**Small Microscope,** Adjustable by sliding tube and micrometer-screw. Concave mirror. Objectives 3, 7. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—450	**30.—**
24.	**The same.** Objectives 3, 5. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—250	**28.—**
25.	**The same.** Plane mirror. Objectives 1, 3. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 18—80	**24.—**
26.	**The same.** Objective 3. Eye-pieces I, IV. Magnifications 60—105	**18.—**
27.	**Stand** without objectives and eye-pieces	**8.—**

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Stand VI.

No.		$
28.	**Auxiliary Laboratory Stand,** for the examination of trichinae. Very large stage ($3^1/_2 \times 4$ in.). Adjustable by means of a carefully constructed rack and pinion, rendering it possible to focus objectives of fairly high power. **Stand,** without eye-pieces, objectives or case	8.—
29.	This stand fitted with objective 3, eye-pieces I and IV. Magnifications 60 to 105, in mahogany case fitted with lock	18.—
	Glass compressor with graduation	—.80
	Glass compressor without graduation, per pair . . .	—.40

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Demonstration microscope.

No. $

30 a) Adapted for low and medium power. Square stage with wheel-diaphragm.

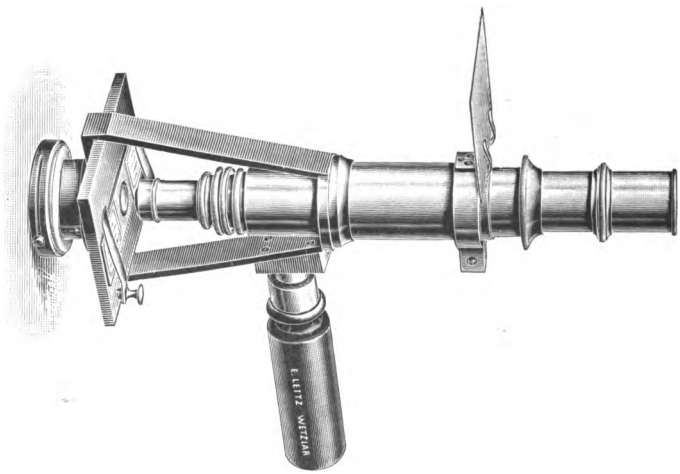
Adjustment by sliding tube; after being adjusted the tube may be fixed by a ring clamp. Detachable handle.

With clip to hold a sketsch or label, etc. Stand without objective and eye-piece. . . . . 6.—

b) **The same** with objective 3 and eye-piece I, magnifying 60 times . . . . . 14.—

c) **The same** with adjusting screw for focussing high power objectives, with condenser and iris-diaphragm, without objectives and eye-pieces . . . . . 18.—

d) **The same** with objectives 3 and 6 and eye-piece I. Magnifications 60 and 255 . . . . . 38.—



Demonstration microscope with condenser.

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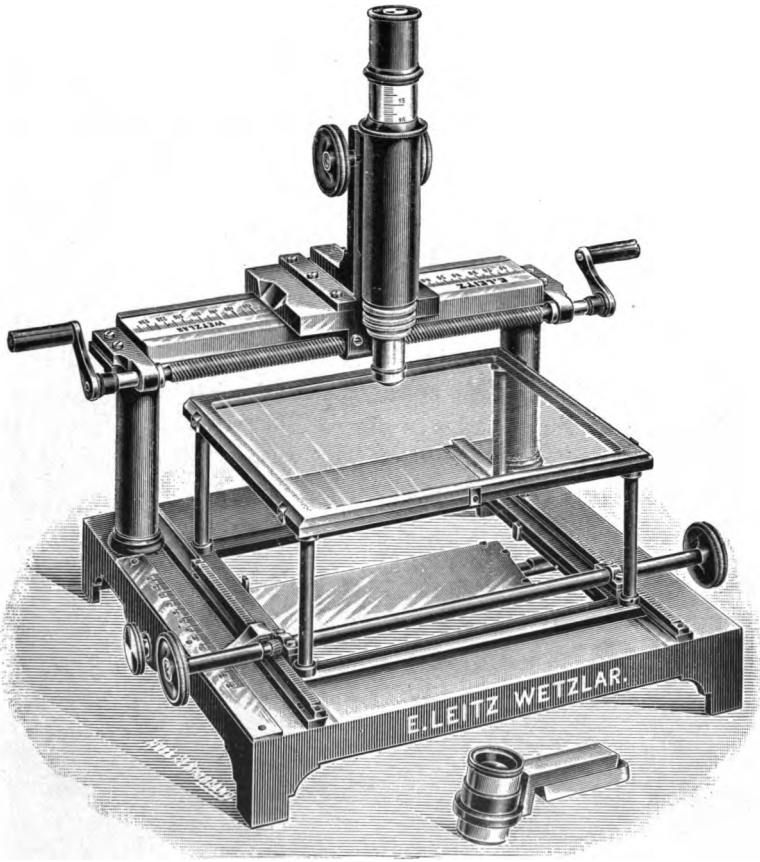

Nebelthau's Sliding Microscope.

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Nebelthau's Sliding Microscope.

(Cf. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Mikroskopie, XIII, 1896.)

No. $

31. The sliding microscope is an instrument by means of which very large microscope sections, as, for example, large sections of the brain, can be systematically examined. It is also of service in looking over plate cultures of bacteria.

The microscope is carried on a heavy beam supported by two stout pillars under which the stage moves. The various movements are accomplished by motion of the microscope on a lateral track upon its support and by motion of the stage on a similar track at right angles to the first. The motion of the microscope is by means of a screw, that of the stage by double rack and pinion. The extent of the movements is indicated in each case by a scale, thus permitting the systematic examination of the entire specimen.

The stage consists of a glass plate, measuring 16×20 cm, which is carried in a frame supported on four columns. The tracks permit a motion of the microscope of 18 cm and of the stage of 13,5 cm. A mirror under the stage affords ample illumination.

The microscope tube is so arranged that it can be easily removed from the stand and a simple lens substituted for it. The coarse adjustment of the microscope is by rack and pinion. A screw above the objective serves for fine adjustment. The price of this sliding microscope, without objectives or oculars, but with a lens holder and simple lens magnifying eight diameters is . . . . . 80.—

Flat glass dish of the same size as the stage to hold very large sections for the purpose of examining them while in clearing fluid **1.25**

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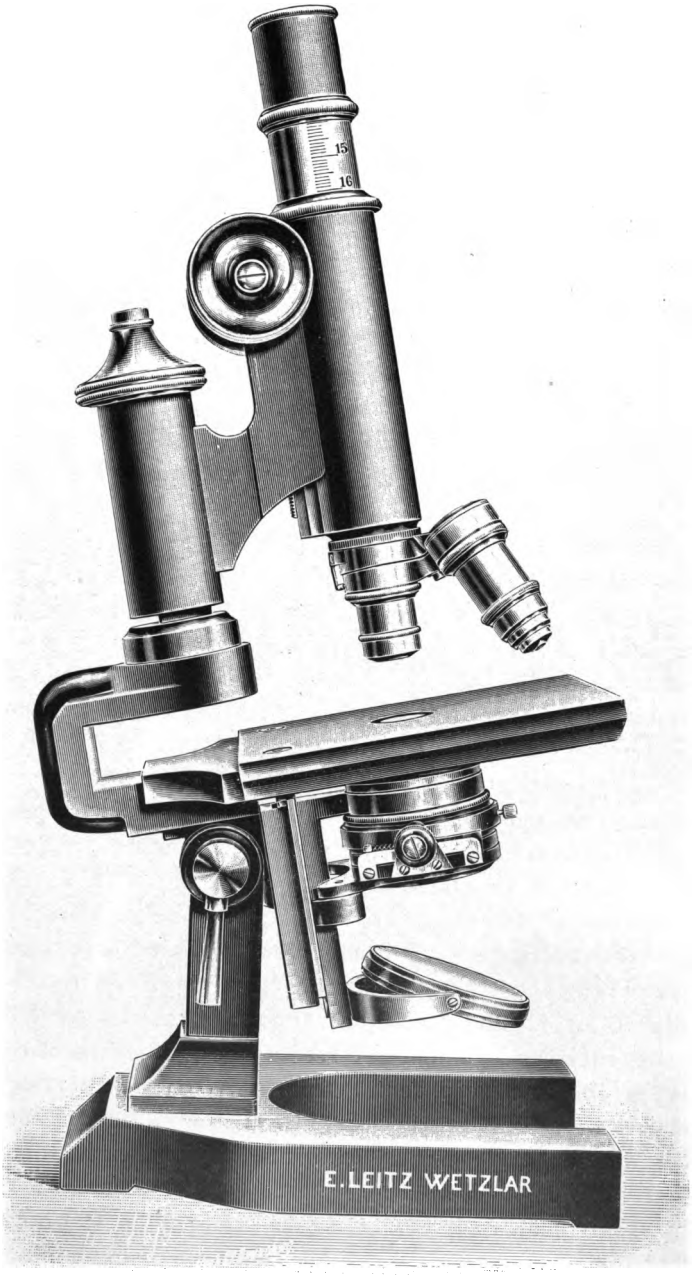

Dölken's Microscope stand.

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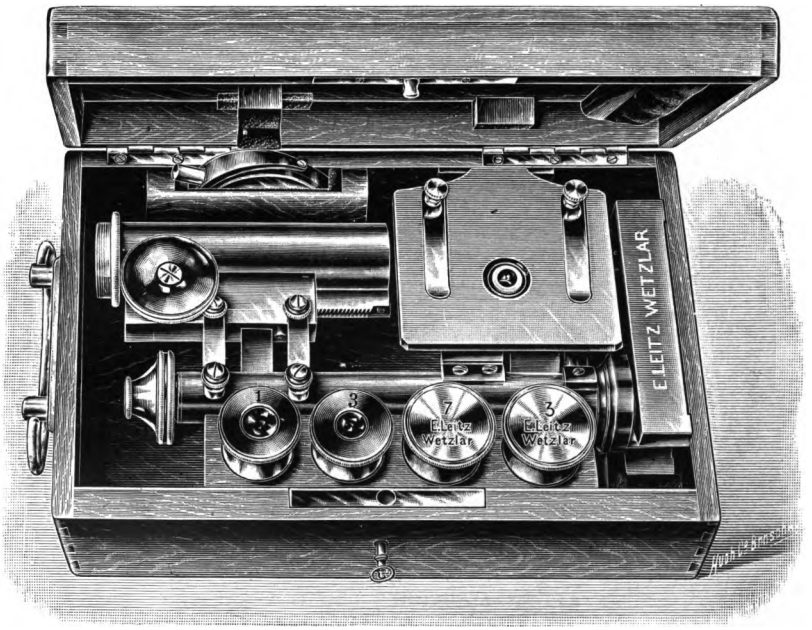
No. $

32. **Dölken's Stand.** The stand is of the same size as Stand No. I, but is modified as shown in the cut so as to permit the examination of unusually large preparations. It is provided with the illuminating apparatus b (p. 22) and with all the adjustments necessary to the use of high powers.

Stand and illuminating apparatus, without nose-piece **80.—**



Travelling Microscope.

33. **Travelling Microscope.** This microscope is ready for use after spreading the foot, drawing out the tube and setting the mirror and stage in position. It is provided with all the adjustments of Stand No. V, consisting of fine adjustment by micrometer-screw, coarse adjustment by rack and pinion and illuminating apparatus d (p. 23). The box is arranged so as to accommodate three objectives and two oculars. It locks, has a handle, and measures 25×15×7 cm, the whole apparatus weighing 5 pounds.

Price of this microscope with illuminating apparatus, but without objectives or oculars . . . . . **32.—**

The same, without illuminating apparatus . . . **24.—**

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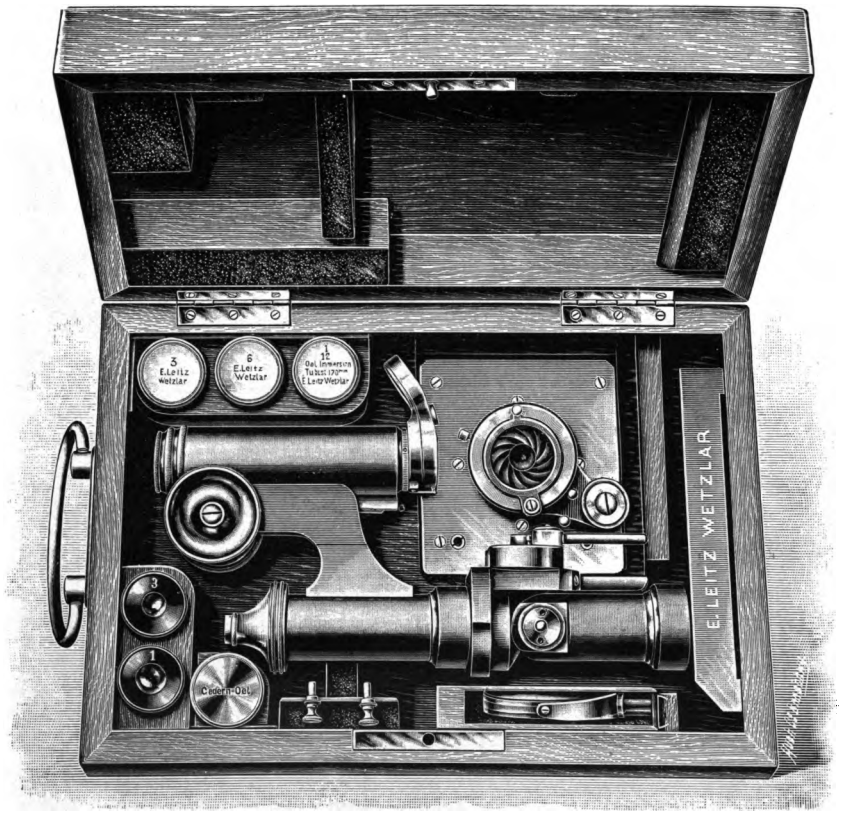

Large Travelling Microscope
(size of mahogany case 28 × 19 × 8 cm).

This instrument (in size like the I. b.) combines all the essential features of a large laboratory microscope with a folding stand. It will be found invaluable on scientific expeditions, for research work etc.

When lifted out of the case, spread the two parts forming the base, which are then held by a spring-catch. After raising the tube, turn the stage around and tighten it by means of a lever. It is supplied with large Abbe condenser and Iris diaphragm adjustable by side screw. Coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer-screw. Graduated draw-tube. The stand has joint for inclination.

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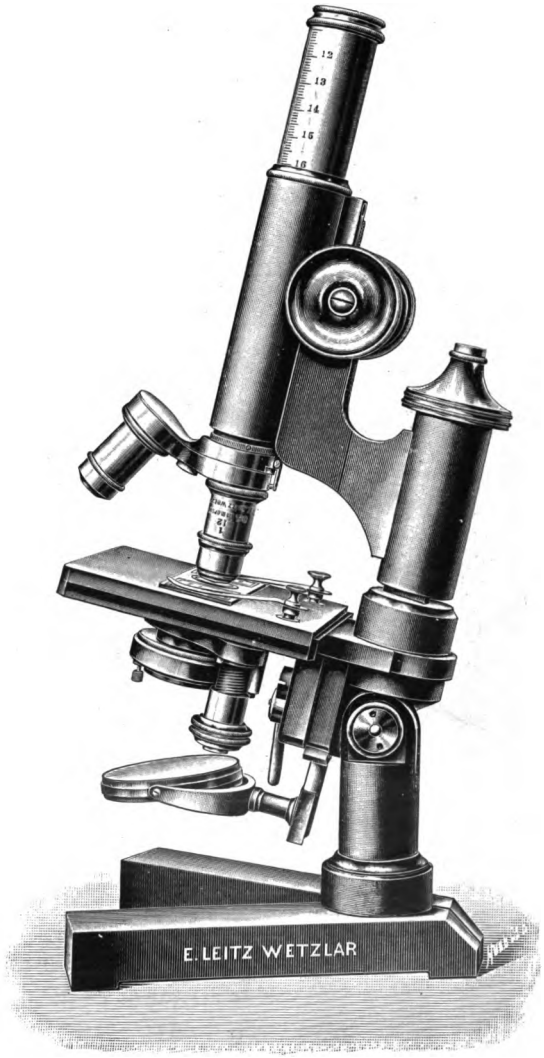

Large travelling microscope No. 34 (set up).

No.		$
34.	**Stand** with Abbe Condenser and Iris-Diaphragm, double nose-piece	**66.**—
35.	**The same**, with objectives 3, 6, Oil-Immersion $^1/_{12}$ " N. A. 1,30. Eye-pieces I, III. Magnifications 60—800	**128.**—

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No. $

36. **Horizontal Microscope.** This instument consists of a microscope tube placed horizontally on a long extensible column, supported in turn by a tripod base provided with levelling screws and a round spirit level. The extension of the upright supporting column is accomplished by two sliding motions, the lower, controlled by a set screw only, being intended for coarser adjustments, the upper, controlled by rack and pinion, for finer adjustments. A millimeter scale and a vernier serve to indicate the degrees of the various motions, so that vertical motion of the microscope tube to the extent of $^1/_{10}$ mm may be accomplished.

Horizontal-Microscope.

The microscope tube carries a spirit level and revolves upon a horizontal disc. The objective, consisting of two separable doublets, permits three degrees of magnification of 5, 9 and 48 cm focal distance respectively. A rack and pinion adjustment serves as adjustment of the microscope tube. A micrometer, 1 cm long and divided into 100, in the diaphragm of the ocular still further increases the availability of the instrument for making fine and accurate measurements.

The instrument serves as a useful aid in many physical and physiological investigations.

Price, including objective, ocular and micrometer **40.—**

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Microscopes
for Mineralogical Research.

We construct two Microscopes for mineralogical investigations. Both are adapted for determining the axes of elasticity and for the differentiation of isotropic and anisotropic bodies. Stand I alone is adapted for determining the optical axes and their angles.

Only such objectives, condensers and oculars are available for mineralogical examinations as have been shown after careful examination in polarized light to be free from polarization.

Mineralogical Stand I.

No.

37. This microscope corresponds in its dimensions to Stand I as described on page 25. Coarse adjustment by rack and pinion, fine adjustment by micrometer-screw, the milled head of which has 50 divisions, each representing a motion of the objective of $^1/_{100}$ mm. The condenser, iris-diaphragm and polarizer can be raised and lowered by rack and pinion. A triple condenser facilitates the observation of the axial lines in the microscope. It is so arranged as to be easily replaced by a simple diaphragm-carrier. By means of a collar attached to the end of the tube the objective is brought into coincidence with the centre of the revolving stage. This revolving stage is divided

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Mineralogical Stand I.

Digitized by Google

No. $

into 360 degrees and fitted with a vernier and index. Two scales on the stage, at right angles to each other, permit accurate location of specimens. The Nicol prism, which serves as a polarizer, can, after turning the iris-diaphragm aside, be drawn out from under the latter. The zero position of the Nicol prism is indicated by a line, as well as the angles 90, 180, 270°. The analyser is mounted in metal and is firmly fixed above the eye-piece. The analyser rotates on a disc graduated to 360 deg. The front of the tube has a movable window which provides access to the inner tube. In the latter is an opening for the introduction of a Bertrand lens. This lens serves the purpose of magnifying the interference figures produced by the converging rays of polarized light. This lens and the eye-piece can be raised or lowered by rack and pinion. In the analyzer is a slide for the insertion of gypsum and quartz plates at an angle of 45 degrees.

In many investigations it is advisable to employ an analyzer introduced laterally into the tube, instead of the one mentioned above.

The following are supplied to complete the stand:

Triple nose-piece.

Eye-piece 0, with Bertrand's quartered quartz plate.

Eye-piece I with cross-lines, Brezina's Calcspar-plate, cleft perpendicularly to its axis, made to fit over eye-piece I, Klein's gypsum and quartz plates for insertion in the opening over the objective.

Price of the stand with these accessoires . . . **180.—**

38. **The same** with eye-piece III, objectives 1, 3, 5, 7. $^1/_{12}$ Oil-Immersion, magnifications 15—800 . . . **256.—**

The new mechanical stage No. 98 (See page 74) can be fitted to the stand for the purpose of investigating large preparations and serial sections.

Price . . . . . **28.—**

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Mineralogical Stand II.

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Mineralogical Stand II.

No. $

39. The base and pillar are in one piece, neatly japanned black. The coarse adjustment is by rack and pinion.

The stage is revolving and graduated on the edge into 360 degrees. A pointer indicates its position.

The polarizer has stop at zeropoint and also marks at 90°, 180° and 270°. It is held in a spring-sleeve and the substage can be raised and lowered by lateral screw, or may be swung to one side. The condenser is mounted in separate arm above the polarizer and swings out of the optical axis by means of a lever, if parallel instead of convergent rays are desired.

The analyzer fits into an opening of the tube above the objectives and can be instantly thrown in or out of the optical axis. There is a slot below the analyzer for the insertion of quartz and gypsum plates.

By means of a collar with two centering screws attached to the end of the tube, the objective may be brought into the optical axis.

Price of this microscope with eye-piece I with cross-lines, Klein's quartz wedge and gypsum plate, red, I. order . . . . . 54.—

40. **The same** with eye-piece III. and objectives 3 and 5. Magnifications 60—250 . . . . . 72.—

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Dissecting Microscopes and Hand Lenses.

Large Dissecting Microscope No. 41.

No.		$
41.	**Large Dissecting Microscope.** Stand on heavy horse-shoe base, large stage with glass plate, adjustment by rack and pinion. The lens-carrier is movable for examining large plates. Illumination by movable plane mirror and white glass plate. Metal hand-rests covered with leather may be attached to the sides of the stage. They fit inside the mahogany case. A black metal plate with wheel-diaphragm or a milk-glass-plate can be inserted below the stage, serving as dark or white back-ground respectively. Stand without lenses in mahogany case	**16.—**

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No.		$
42.	**The same** with three aplanatic lenses after Steinheil, magnifying 8, 16 and 20 diameters	**28.—**
43.	**The same** with these lenses and Abbe's drawing apparatus	**40.—**
44.	**The same stand**, with prism-tube No. 49 for erected image, Objectives 1, 2, 3, magnifying 18, 40 and 80 diam.	**50.—**

Simple Dissecting Microscope No. 45.

45.	**Simple Dissecting Microscope,** with adjustment by rack and pinion, movable plane mirror and white glass plate, glass stage in metal frame. Metal hand-rests covered with leather fit inside the case. Stand without lenses	**8.—**
46.	**The same** with two aplanatic lenses after Steinheil, Magnification 10 and 20 diam.	**16.—**
47.	**The same stand** with prism-tube No. 49, for erected image; with objectives 2 and 3, magnifying 40 and 80 diam.	**36.—**

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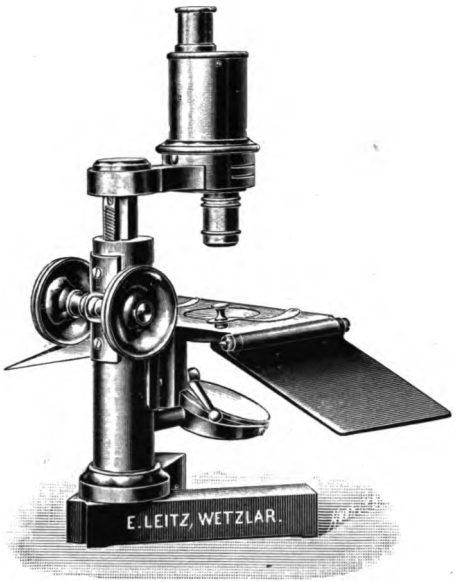

Dissecting microscope with erected image after R. Pfeiffer.

The Dissecting microscope with erected image according to Prof. R. Pfeiffer has been constructed in such a way that all parts extending on both sides can be folded or turned, so that the instrument fits in a very small case.

The base consists of two parts which may be folded. The stage can be brought in a position vertical to the optical axis and the metal hand rests laid on top of the stage. They are connected with the latter by joints. The mirror can also be turned and put parallel to the pillar.

A round glassplate is set in the stage, below which is an iris diaphragm to properly regulate the illumination.

The adjustment is by rack and pinion.

Two rightangle prisms are mounted inside the tube in such a manner that the image obtained by the objective is reflected into the eye-piece and appears erected.

The eye-piece is of the Ramsden form. Three objectives of different magnifying power with specially long working-distances have been constructed Nos. 1, 2, 3.

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No. $

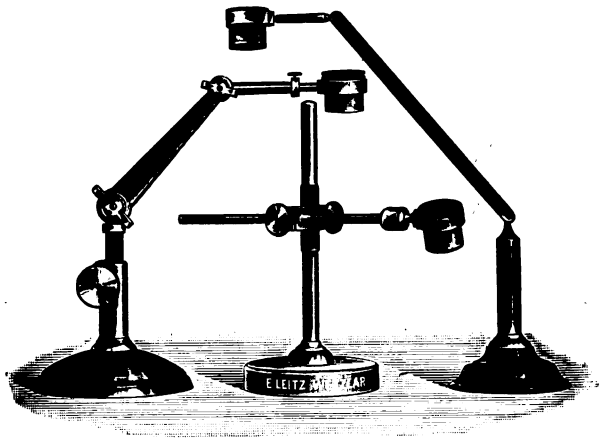
The following table shows the magnification of the objectives in connection with the eye-piece.

Objective	1	2	3
Magnification	18	40	80 diam
Working distance	93 mm	19 mm	7 mm

Prices:

48. Folding dissecting microscope, stand only . . . . . **24.—**
49. Upper part of the microscope, consisting of tube with prisms, and one eye-piece . . . . . **16.—**
50. Objectives 1, 2, 3, a $ 6,00 . . . . . **18.—**
51. Stand with complete outfit . . . . . **58.—**

The instrument is furnished in a mahogany case with nickelplated handle, lock and key.



No. 52. No. 53. No. 54.

Lens-holders.

52. **Lens-holder** on iron foot with moveable arms, the joints of which may be fixed by thumb-screws, rack and pinion adjustment — without lens **7.20**
53. **Lens-holder,** nickel-plated stand with attachment of the collar holding the lens by ball and socket joint . . . **4.—**
54. **Lens-holder** on heavy iron foot, ball and socket joints, adjustable to any position — without lens **3.25**
55. **Pocket microscope.** The size of an eye-piece, in box **3.25**
56. **Lens** for examining Algae **1.25**

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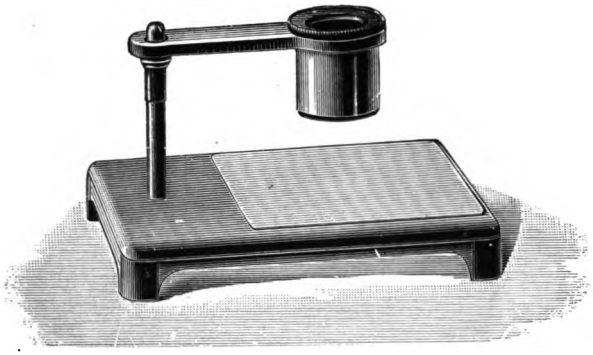
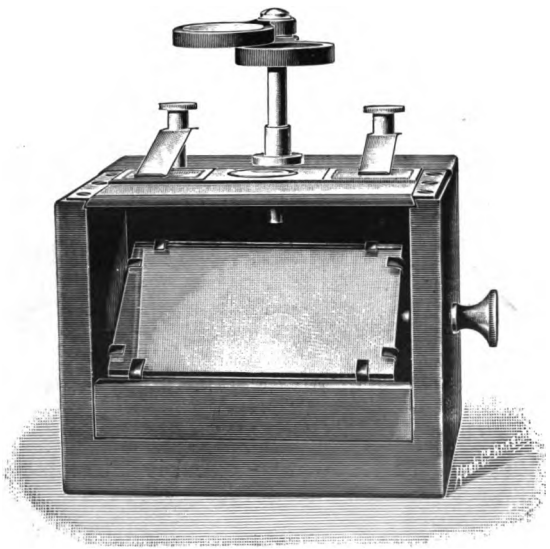


Dissecting Stage with Lens No. 49.

No.		$
57.	**Dissecting Stage** with white glass plate and moveable lens-holder — without lens	2.—
58.	The same with lens No. 71.	3.25



Simple Dissecting Microscope No. 58a.

58a. **Simple Dissecting Microscope,** consisting of a wood case with plate glass stage, movable plane mirror, two simple lenses of 4 and 8 times magnification. Price **1.75**

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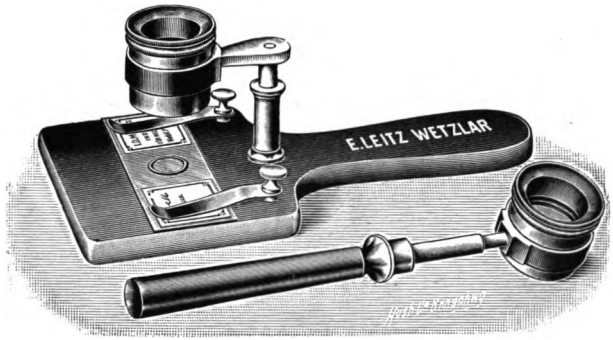
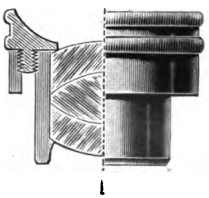


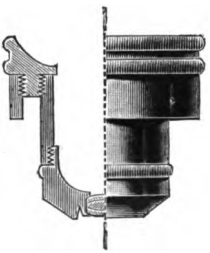
Demonstration lens-holder No. 59.
Handle No. 61.

Focussing-lens
No. 60.

No.		$
59.	**Demonstration lens-holder,** consisting of a hardrubber stage with handle, clamps for holding the preparation in position, and with a moveable lens-holder. Without lens	**2.40**
60.	**Focussing lens** for photographic camera. Lens in spring-sleeve with clamping ring	**4.25**
61.	**Handle** with ring for holding lens	**1.25**



Steinheil lens No. 63.



Steinheil lens No. 66.

The **aplanatic triplets after Steinheil** are remarkable for their large, flat field and excellent definition, free from chromatic aberration.

	Diameter	Visnal field	Magnification	
62.	24 mm	20 mm	8 diam	**4.—**
63.	15 „	15 „	10 „	**4.—**
64.	12 „	12 „	12 „	**4.—**
65.	10 „	10 „	16 „	**4.—**
66.	6 „	3,5 „	20 „	**4.—**
67.	5 „	2 „	30 „	**4.—**
68.	3 „	1 „	40 „	**4.—**

The **achromatic doublets** have a very large, clear and flat field.

69.	30 mm	35 mm	5 diam	**4.—**
70.	23 „	20 „	8 „	**3.25**

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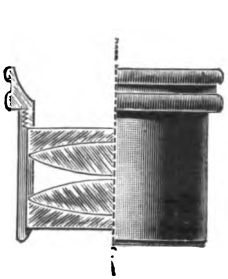
No. $

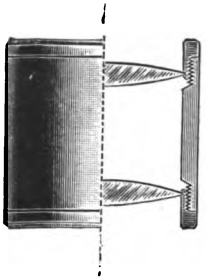
Doublet magnifier, consisting of two double convex lenses.

71. 23 mm 25 mm 6 diam 1.25

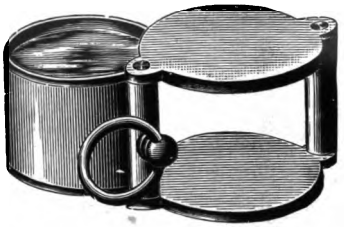
The doublet No. 69 can only be used as a hand lens. The mounting of all the other lenses is such that they fit any of the dissecting stands or lens holders. Aplantic triplets 64 — 68 can only be used on stands with rack and pinion adjustment.



Doublet No. 70.



No. 71.



Pocket lens No. 72.

72. The aplanatic lenses Nos. 62 — 66 are also to be had with a moveable cover and ring adapting them for use as pocket lenses.

Price, when thus mounted 4.75

Binocular Preparation Microscope.

73. **The Binocular Preparation Microscope,** after the model of Eilhard Schulze permits the convenient use of both eyes in dissecting small anatomical and botanical pre-

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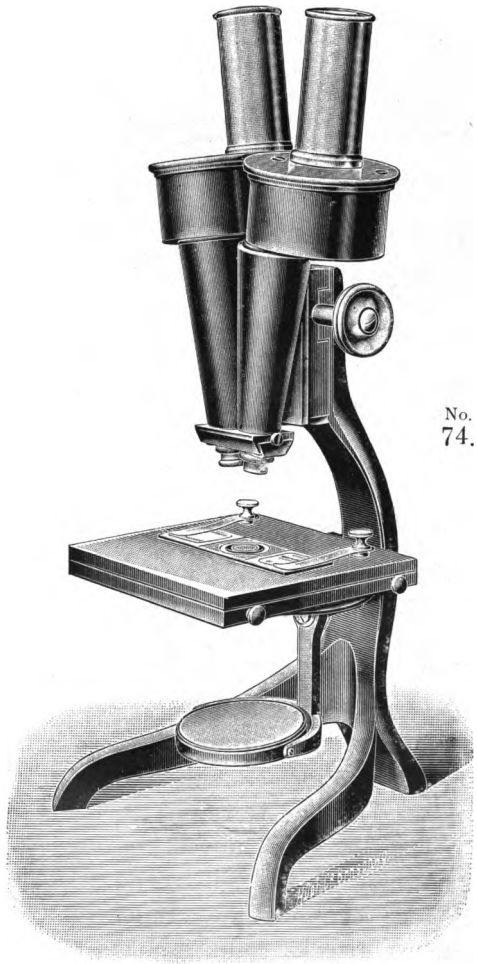
parations. It consists of two Brücke lenses, adjusted to an accurate focus.

Both tubes are moveable on a joint and are adjustable to various distances between the observers eyes. The distance of the eye from the preparation is about 250 millimeters; the field of vision is large and flat; the magnification, four diameters, lenses are adjustable to either vertical or horizontal position and may be raised and lowered on the vertical support, thumb-screws fixing them in the desired position. A rack and pinion serves as fine adjustment . . **24.—**



Greenough's Binocular Microscope.

No. 74. **Stereoscopic Binocular Microscope.** Two microscope tubes are so arranged as to bring the same object into focus in the axis of each tube, the tubes being set at an angle to each other for this purpose. The stand is provided with rack and pinion adjustment and both draw-tubes are also regulated by a rack and pinion arrangement, so that they may be adapted to the correct distance of the observers eyes.

Magnification, 20 diameters . . . . . **60.—**

74 a. **Greenough's Binocular Microscope.** By interposition of prisms the image is rendered erect, the instrument is otherweise similar to the forgoing . . . . . Price **80. –**

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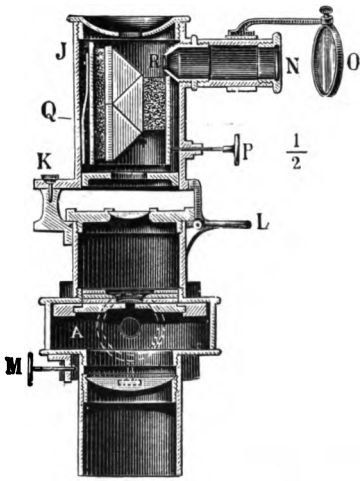
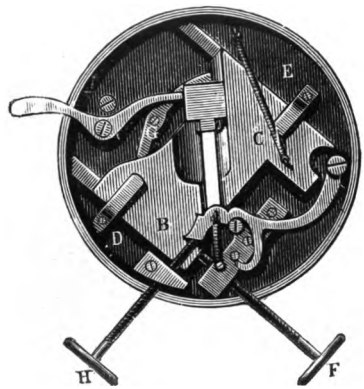
Apparatus for Blood Examinations.





Micro-Spectroscope.

No. $

75. The Micro-Spectroscope fits into the tube of the microscope like any ordinary eye-piece and may be fixed in any desired position by means of the thumb-screw M. The position of the bright and dark lines of the spectrum and their respective wave lengths are ascertained by means of a scale. The flat drum A, the interior of which is shown in section, contains the slit and the comparison prism. The slit is regulated by the screws F and H. The lever T moves the comparison prism across one half of the slit. The cylinder Q above the eye-piece contains the Amici prism. At the point N of the horizontal tube RN is the micrometer scale, illuminated by the mirror O. After raising the spring-catch L the upper part of the spectroscope may be turned round the pivot K, thus allowing of the adjustment of the eye-piece . . . . **66.—**

(A full description accompanies each instrument.)

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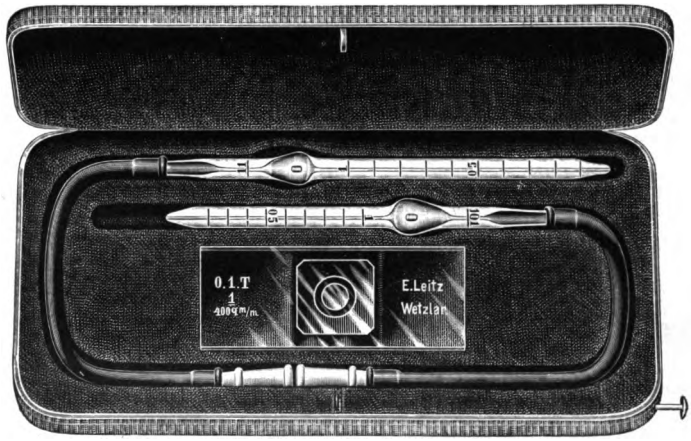
No. $

76. **Hand Spectroscope,** Browning's, for spectroscopic examination of the blood . . . . . **12.—**



Thoma's Haemacytometer.

77. **Thoma's Haemacytometer** consists of an object glass with carefully constructed cell, a ground absolutely plane coverglass and two pipettes for mixing the blood and saline solution used in the examinations. One of these pipettes, for estimating the number of red corpuscles is so graduated as to permit dilution of the blood 100 or 200 times as required; the other, for counting the white corpuscles (leucocytes), is graduated for dilution of the blood 10 or 20 times.

(A full description with each instrument) . . . . **15.—**

78. **Mixing-Pipette for white corpuscles** **3.75**

79. **Mixing-Pipette for red corpuscles** **3.75**

80. **Slide with coverglass** **5.75**

The volume contents of the pipettes are most carefully determined and the depth of the cell is established by accurate micrometric measurment, thus permitting very exact observations by means of this instrument.

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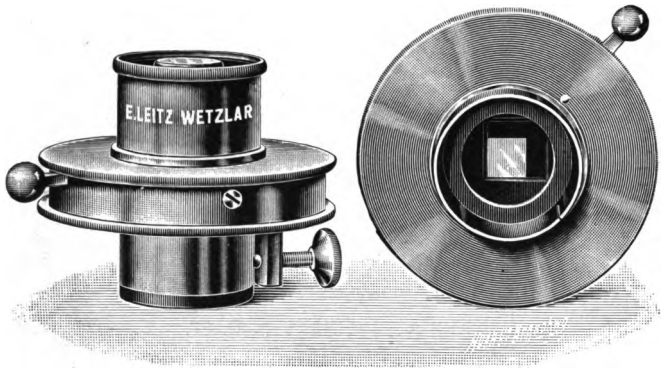
No. $



Ehrlich's Eye-piece.

82. **Ehrlich's Eye-piece** is provided with a diaphragm having a square opening, the size of which is regulated by a small lever.

This eye-piece is designed to facilitate the estimation of the relative numbers of red and white blood corpuscles in dry preparations.

Full directions accompany each instrument . . . **12.—**

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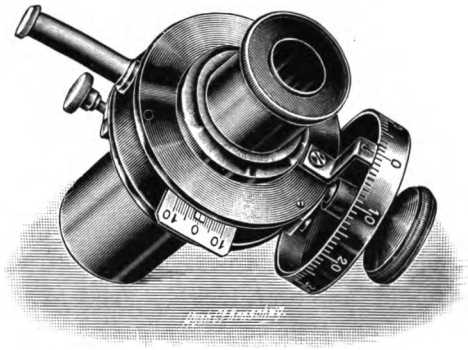
Micrometers.



Screw Micrometer Eye-piece.

No.		$
83.	**Screw-micrometer eye-piece** for accurate measurement of large objects. Between the eye lens and the collecting lens of a Huyghenian ocular there is a millimeter scale etched on glass, above which is a moveable indicator whose position is controlled by a micrometer screw to which a graduated drum is attached. The value of each graduation on the drum (about $^1/_{20}$ of the micrometer value of the objective) must be determined for each combination of ocular and objective by means of the stage micrometer. The eye lens of the ocular is moveable to permit accurate focus upon the scale. The apparatus slips into the tube of the microscope like any ordinary eye-piece and is fixed in position by a thumb-screw at the side	**20.—**
84.	**Micrometer eye-piece.** The mount unscrews in the centre to permit the introduction of the micrometer scale. The eye lens is moveable to permit of accurate focus on the scale	**4.—**
85.	**Glass-Micrometer for the eye-piece,** to drop on the diaphragm of the eye-piece. Scale of 5 mm divided into 100 parts	**2.50**
86.	**The same,** 5 mm divided into 50 parts	**2.—**
87.	**Stage-Micrometer,** 1 mm divided into 100 parts etched on glass	**3.75**
88.	**Stage-Micrometer,** photographed on glass, 2 mm divided into 200 parts	**1.40**
89.	**Eye-piece Micrometer,** divided into squares for counting scattered objects in the field. Mounted. Distance between the lines 0,5 mm	**2.—**
90.	**Glass slide with cell** $^2/_{10}$ mm deep, with ocular micrometer No. 89, in box	**3.25**
91.	**Glass slide with cell** whose floor is divided into squares, $^1/_{400}$ square mm each, in box	**4.—**

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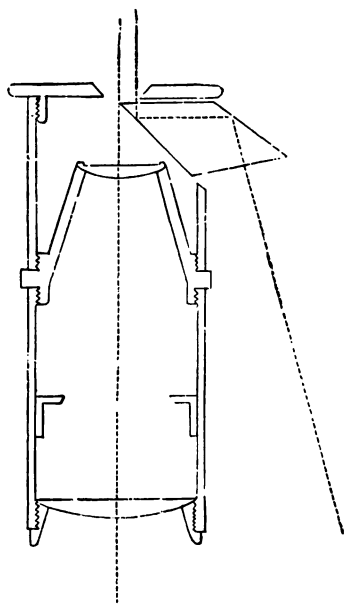
Drawing Apparatus.

No. $

The two following **drawing eye-pieces** Nos. 92 and 93, have quickly found favor among those having frequent occasion to make drawings from microscopic preparations and are now largely used in educational institutions as an aid to students in the study of their specimens. In both eye-pieces the prism is so adjusted as to accomplish total reflection of the image, thus doing away with loss of light and with secondary reflections, such disturbing features of those forms of drawing apparatus of which a mirror forms an essential part.

92. This **drawing eye-piece** is employed with the stand in the vertical position. The reflected image lies at the side of the microscope, the rays passing off at an acute angle from the reflecting prism near the top of the eye-piece. The eye-piece slips into the tube of the microscope like any ordinary eye-piece and is held in position by a thumb-screw. The drawing field is at once visible without further adjustment, and the picture is clear and sharp. The brightness of the drawing field may be regulated by smoked glass plates mounted in two moveable metal arms . 8.—



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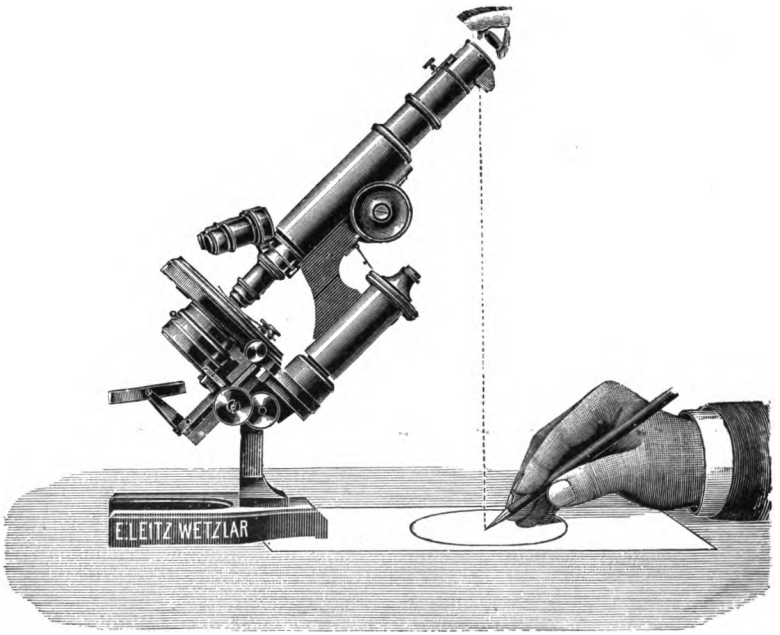

Drawing eye-piece for drawing with inclined stand.

No. $

93. This **drawing eye-piece** is similar in construction to that just described, but is so arranged as to throw the image vertically downwards behind the microscope when the latter is inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. In this case also the picture reflected is clear and sharp, devoid of all disturbing secondary images. As the image is reflected vertically downwards upon the table, no special drawing stand is necessary as there is no distortion of the picture. The intensity of the light may be modified by smoked glass plates mounted in two moveable metal arms . . . . . 10.—

For a description of these drawing eye-pieces and of the principles involved in their construction reference may be had to the Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Mikroskopie, XII, 1895.

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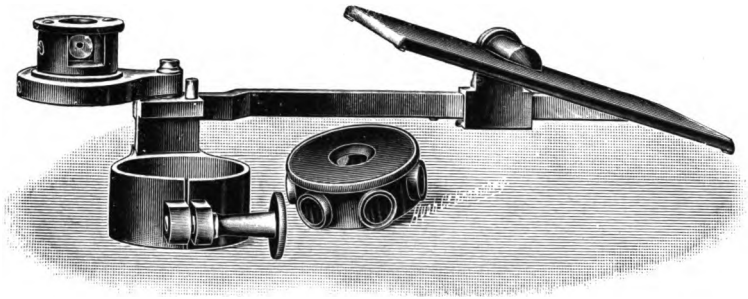
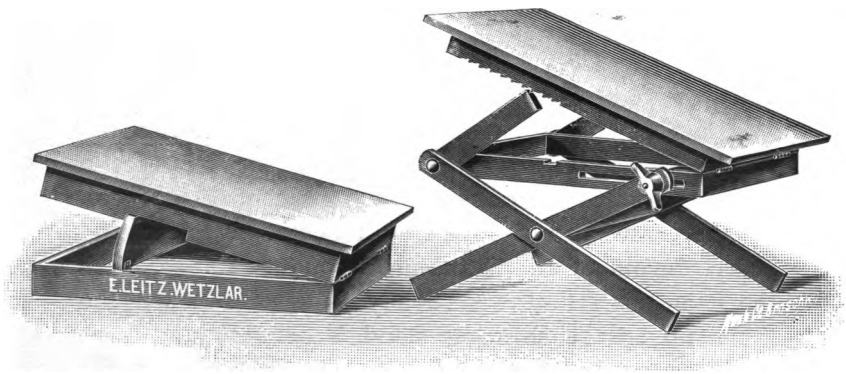


Abbe's Drawing Apparatus.

No. $

94. In **Abbe's Drawing Apparatus** the drawing field is reflected by a mirror at the side of the instrument and by a prism which fits over the eye-piece of the microscope. The prism is supported on a vertical hinge so that it may be readily turned out of the axis of the microscope without disconnecting the whole apparatus from the stand. It is shown turned to the side in the figure. A cylindrical cap accompanies the apparatus which fits over the prism holder and has six lateral windows in which are smoked glasses of various intensity, serving to regulate the lightness of the reflected drawing field . . . . . **12.—**



Drawing Board No. 95. Drawing Board after Giesenhagen.

The **Drawing boards** serve two purposes. They afford a smooth plane surface for the drawing paper and they are so arranged that they may be inclined at such an angle as to receive the rays of the reflected

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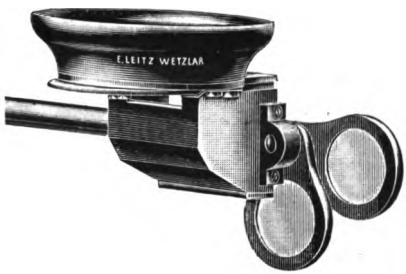
No. $

image at right angle to their surface, thus doing away with any distortion of the image on the paper.

95. This **drawing board** is especially adapted for use with drawing eye-piece No. 92. When in the position indicated in the figure its drawing surface forms an angle of 12° to the horizontal . . . . . 2.—

96. In **Giesenhagen's drawing board** the drawing surface may be adjusted at various angles and may be raised and lowered . . . . . 4.—

Drawing eye-piece No. 93 and the Abbe drawing apparatus require no drawing board, as the adjustment is such as to permit drawing upon a horizontal surface.



Drawing apparatus after v. Tubeuf.

97. The **drawing apparatus** after v. Tubeuf serves for drawing objects from nature. By means of a prism mounted in a metal box, the object is reflected into the eye in such a manner that its image appears erected on the drawing surface. This is quite an advantage when drawing from nature but is unimportant when using a drawing apparatus on the microscope. Two smoked glasses mounted in moveable metal arms serve to moderate the intensity of the light. On the side of the prism nearest the eye is a small wheel diaphragm attached to regulate the size of the opening. The apparatus is mounted on a heavy nickel-plated stand with vertical and lateral adjustments controlled by thumbscrews . . . . . 12.—

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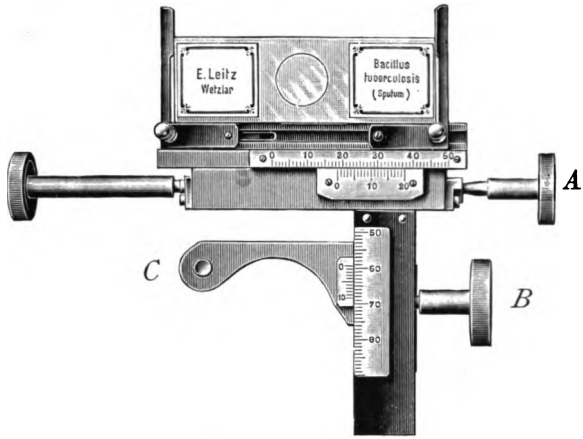
Mechanical Stages.



Mechanical Stage No. 98.

No. $

98. **Mechanical Stage** adapted to Stands I, Ia and Ib. The stage is readily attached to the microscope by means of a small screw, *C*, which screws into a thread in the microscope just behind its stage, and binds the mechanical stage firmly in position and always in the same position. It may be again removed by simply unscrewing this set screw.

The movements of the stage are at right angles to one another, are accomplished by carefully constructed rack and pinion adjustments and the exact position of each adjustment is indicated by vernier scales. The extent of the lateral movement is 50 mm; that of the other 30 mm.

This stage permits the careful and systematic examination of large specimens and its construction is so perfect that by means of the vernier scales the most minute objects may be readily replaced in the field of vision, even after removal and readjustment of the stage, provided only that their location when in the field of vision as indicated by the scales had been noted 28.—

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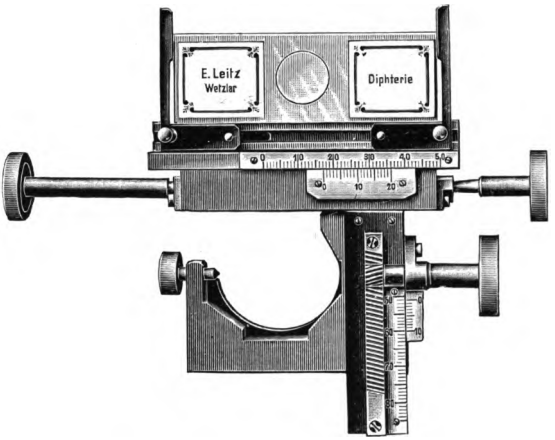
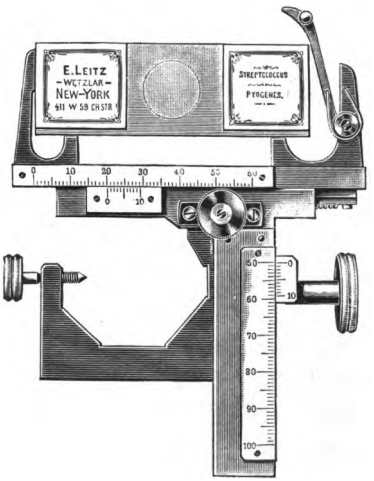


Mechanical Stage No. 99.

No.		$
99.	**Mechanical Stage No. 99.** When a mechanical stage is ordered subsequently to a microscope outfit and under such circumstances that its correct adjustment to the stand by a skillful mechanic is impossible we advise the purchase of this more readily adjusted mechanical stage, which may readily be attached to Stands I, Ia, Ib, IIa and IIb by means of a thumb-screw. It is as carefully constructed as Mechanical Stage No. 98 and serves the same purpose in every particular	**28.—**
99a.	**New Mechanical stage,** simplified form	**20.—**



Mechanical Stage No. 99a.

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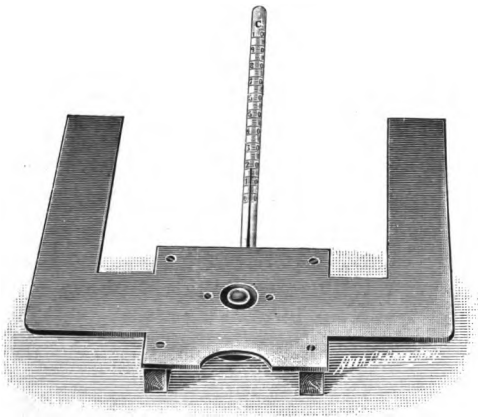
No. $

100. **Warm Stage** after Schultze. This consists of a metal stage to which long lateral arms are attached through which the heat from one or more small lamps is conducted to the central part of the stage and the object. The apparatus is also provided with a condenser, which affords illumination sufficient for the use of high power objectives, and with a thermometer indicating the exact temperature of the centre of the stage, which may be carried as high as 100° C. . . . . **12.—**



Schultze's Warm Stage No. 100. Stricker's Warm Stage No. 102.

101. **Warm Stage** after Pfeiffer. It consists of a glass chamber through which warm water may be made to flow. A small cell is ground in its surface thus permitting its use as a moist chamber . . . . . **6.—**

102. **Warm Stage** after Stricker. This stage consists of a metal chamber, through which warm water is made to flow when in use, and is provided also with a condenser and thermometer. It may be screwed firmly to any of the square microscope stages . . . . . **14.—**

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Photo-micrographic Apparatus.

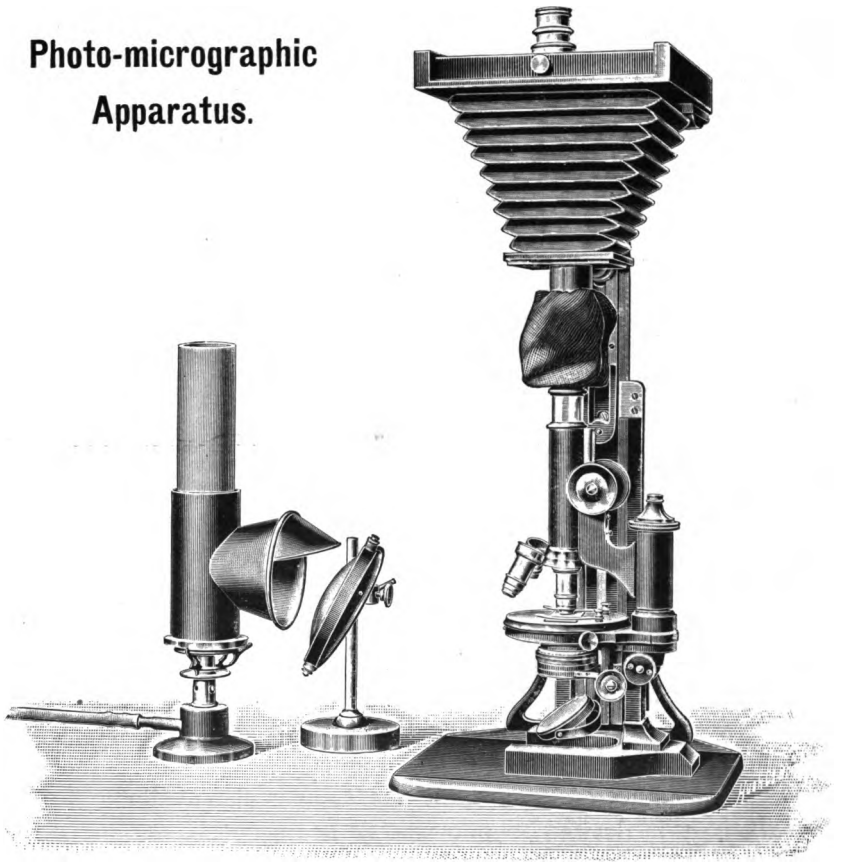

Photo-micrographic Apparatus. No. 103.

The method of employing this apparatus and the general technique of photo-micrography are treated of in a separate pamphlet containing also four photo-micrographs taken with this apparatus. This little work is furnished with each apparatus.

No.

103. **The Photo-micrographic Apparatus** consists of a heavy iron foot supporting a stout column in which another iron support moves vertically. This latter holds the camera and may be firmly fixed at any height by means of a thumb-screw. This permits the accurate adjustment of the camera to microscope stands of various

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No. $

sizes. The length of the camera is also adjustable by means of a thumb-screw sliding in the upright support. Regulation of the field of the camera is accomplished by a revolving disc diaphragm with openings of five different sizes situated in the neck of the camera. Two simple plate-holders for plates 9×12 and 13×18 cm are supplied with each camera, as are also a ground glass plate and clear glass plate in the frame of the camera serve to catch the picture in the plane of the photographic plate, and a simple lens aids in obtaining a correct focus of the image. A white glass plate, mounted on a stand is of use in diffusing direct sunlight so as to make it available for photographic purposes, and three discs of yellow, blue and green glass are provided which may be inserted over the iris-diaphragm of the condenser when colored light is required.

It is of great advantage to interpose an illuminating lens between the source of light and the mirror, thereby condensing the light-rays, giving a uniform illumination and preventing the heating up of the entire stand, which is a disturbing factor in retaining the focus. The illuminating lens also serves to lessen the time of exposure.

This photo-micrographic apparatus is also available when it is desired to photograph gross specimens as, for example, embryos, insects, etc., by reflected light, as is represented in the figure on p. 81. The photographic objective of 64 mm focal distance, is best adapted to this purpose. It fits in a collar in the neck of the camera and yields a magnified image of about 3 diameters. The object is brought into proper focus by means of a small stand, the table of which may be raised or lowered as required.

Price of the apparatus without microscope stand **40.—**

104. **Small stand for supporting specimens** to be photopraphed by reflected light as mentioned above . . . **4.75**

105. **Welsbach lamp** with reflector . . . . . **6.—**

106. **Illuminating lens** of 100 mm diam. on stand . . . . **12.—**

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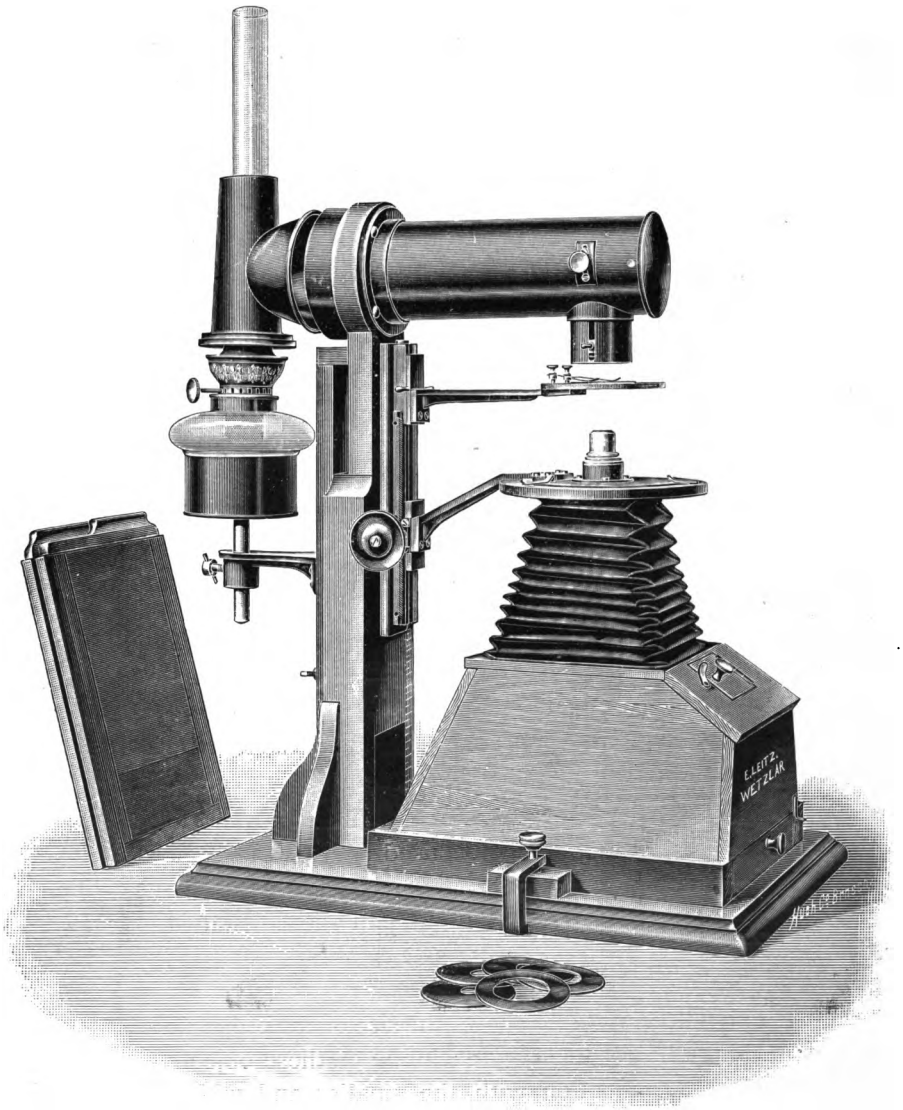
Edinger's Projection Apparatus.



Edinger's Projection Apparatus with
Nieser's Photographic Camera.

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No. $

107. **Edinger's Projection Apparatus** — For projecting and drawing large objects slightly magnified. (Cf. Zeitschrift für wissensch. Mikroskopie, VIII, 1891.)

A polished wooden base, in which a lime wood drawing tablet is inlaid, supports a wooden stand which in turn holds a horizontal metal tube in which are a collecting lens and a reflecting mirror. The upright also carries, two arms, by rack and pinion adjustment, the one supporting the object stage, the other regulating the lengt of the camera. On the other side of the upright is a support for a lamp. The rays of this lamp are converged by the collecting lens upon the mirror, are reflected downward to the object and through the objective to the drawing board below. The various adjustments permit considerable variation of magnification with the same objective.

Price, including lamp . . . . . 18.—

For photographic purposes this same apparatus may be had with Nieser's photographic camera, plate holders, focussing plate etc.

108. **Edinger's Projection Apparatus with Camera** for plates 9×12 cm and 13×18 cm . . . . . 38.—

109. **Larger Projection Apparatus with Camera** for plates 9×12, 13×18, 18×24 and 24×30 cm . . . . . 56.—

The following Objectives of 24, 42 and 64 mm focal distance respectively may be used in connection with this apparatus for photographic purposes.

110. **Photographic Objectives with Iris diaphragm** of 24 mm focal distance . 18.—
111. „ 42 „ „ „ . . 18.—
112. „ 64 „ „ „ . . 20.—

The following table shows the size of the preparation which may be resolved by each one of these objectives and the magnification with the smaller and with the larger Edinger Projection Apparatus.

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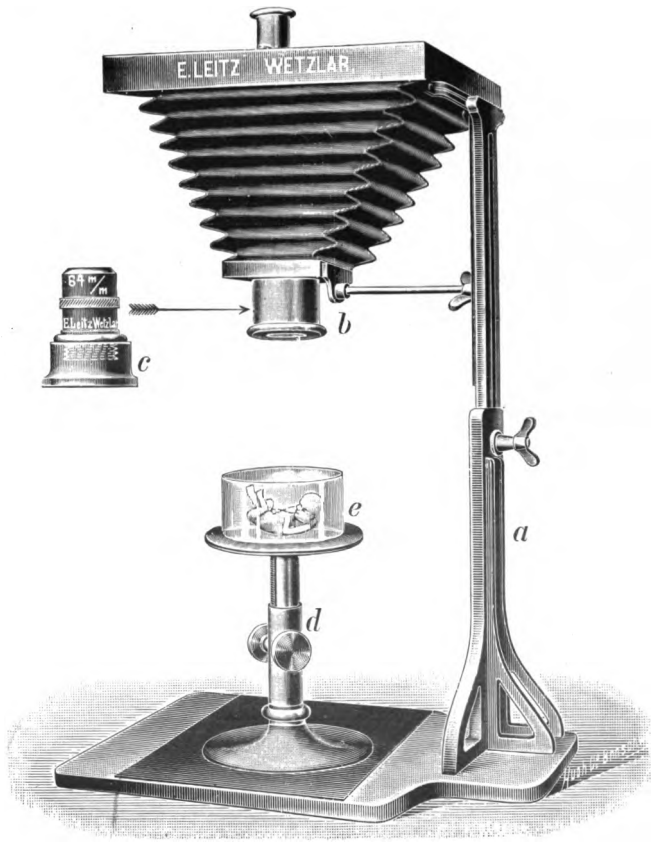
Objective Focal length	Size of the Preparation Maximum	Magnification	
		Smaller Apparatus	Larger Apparatus
24 mm	8 mm	7—15 diam.	13—25 diam.
42 mm	20 mm	3— 9 diam.	6—13 diam.
64 mm	35 mm	2— 4 diam.	3— 8 diam.

The time required for exposure in photographing with this apparatus is from 5 to 20 seconds according to the magnification and character of the specimen.

The following figure shows a further use for the Objective of 64 mm focal distance in connection with the photomicrographic apparatus (page 77).



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Large Projection Apparatus.

In this projection apparatus the Schuckert electric projection lamp is made use of, the lamp being available for electric currents of from 12 to 20 Amperes and about 50 Volts. To regulate the current a rheostat is necessary. When using constant current the carbons should stand at an angle in order to utilize to best advantage the stronger light of the positive (upper) carbon. For spectroscopic projections the carbons of the lamp have to be in vertical position.

Connected with the lamp is a triple condenser of 150 mm aperture. The latter should be protected from the heat-rays by a large mica-plate which is furnished with the apparatus.

Various devices permit very accurate adjustment of the lamp and condenser. For example, two thumb-screws control the position of the carbons of the lamp so that the luminous point may be readily brought into the exact optical axis of the condenser. Again, the two inner lenses of the condenser are moveable and are controlled by two knobs conveniently situated as shown in the illustration.

By this adjustment of the lenses of the condenser it is possible to do away with disturbing chromatic aberration. The rays of light leave the condenser in moderate convergence.

For direct projection from the preparation the apparatus consists of the optical bench upon which are mounted the various accessories in proper succession (Fig. p. 83):

1. A large cooling cell, which is to be filled with water or alum solution.

2. The bellows with tube. This is connected with the cooling cell by means of a metal ring which slips over the end of the cell and is held in place by a screw. The metal ring is attached to one end of the bellows, while the other end carries a large tube.

3. The microscope condensers and diaphragm holder. A larger tube fits over the tube of the bellows and carries on a revolving arm the cylinder diaphragm and the two condensers. For low power objectives Nos. 1—3, the cylinder diaphragm and the condenser of longer focus have to be used. The latter at the same time serves as the objective for lantern slide projection.

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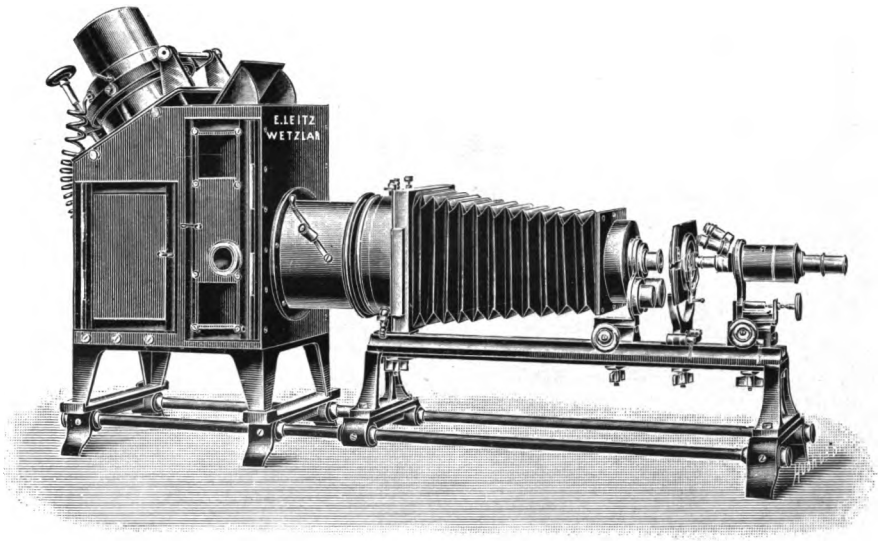
The other condenser is especially needed when high powers are employed (Objectives 4 to $^1/_{12}$). A small rack and pinion arrangement serves for the adjustment of condenser and diaphragm.

4. The object stage and small cooler. The stage has connected with it a second cooling cell on which the preparation rests. This arrangement permits prolonged use of thec ondenser and the greatest intensity of light without burning the most delicate specimens. The adjustment of the object is accomplished by means of an arrangement which permits any particular point to be brought accurately into the field.



5. The objective carrier is provided with a nose-piece for three objectives, with a broad projection tube, having an Iris diaphragm for the purpose of narrowing the aperture, and with a narrow tube which screws into the broad one, in case it is desired to use oculars in making the projection. The adjustments of the objectives are accomplished by rack and pinion and by micrometer screw.

In order to change readily from microscopic to lantern-slide projection, the parts 4 and 5 have been provided with hinges, by means of which they can be thrown to one side after loosening a lever (see illustration below).

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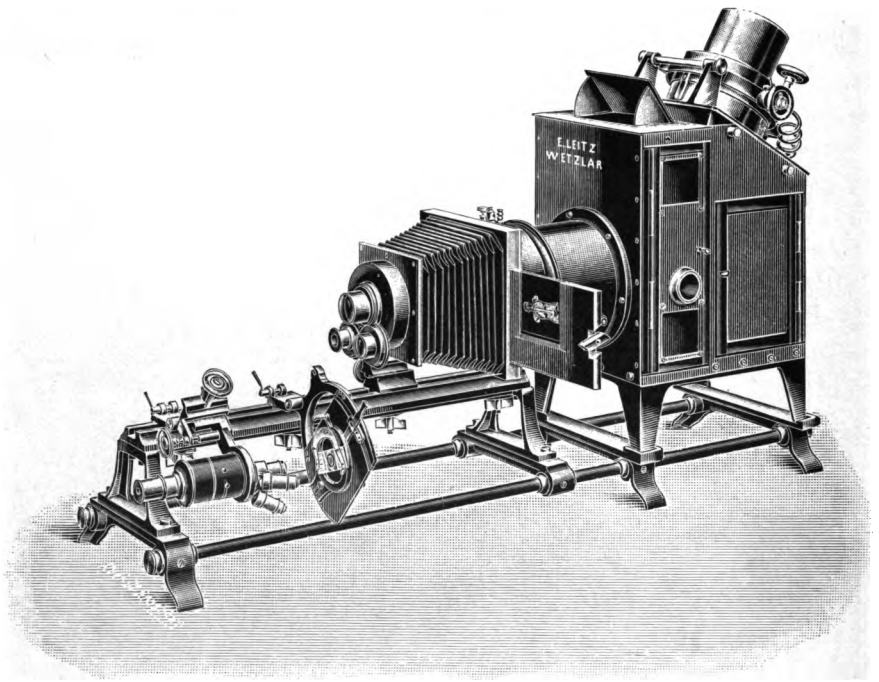
6. Wooden cover with cloth curtain which fits over the diaphragm carrier, the stage and the objectives, to shut off any light which may escape at the sides.

For the projection of large preparations of from 8—35 mm diameter our photographic objectives of 24, 42 and 64 mm focal distance are best adapted (p. 80). In connection with these low powers the large tube only should be used.



With this projection apparatus all powers of microscope objectives may be employed, including the oil-immersion $^1/_{12}$.

The picture, even when the highest powers are made use of, and the screen is at a distance of twelve feet from the apparatus, is of sufficient clearness and brightness to be available for demonstration to a large audience.

For the projection of lantern slides or of large section of tissue following parts of the apparatus are required: Lamp, condenser, cooler and bellows are the same as in the above described apparatus.

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The stage and objective carrier are swung to one side.

The special-projection lens of 300 mm focal distance is to be used.

A slide carrier slips into the frame of the bellows, which is sufficiently large to accommodate lantern slides 9×10 and 9×12 cm in size. The slide carrier has a stop at both ends which facilitates its adjustment in the axis of the instrument, and is arranged for the simultaneous reception of two slides, so that while one is being projected it may be charged with a second which may then without delay be pushed into the optical axis as the first is removed. In this way series of pictures may be thrown on the screen without interruption.

When so arranged the projection can be made upon a screen 30 feet from the apparatus, over the heads of an audience.

Prices:

No.		$
113.	**Schuckert's projection-lamp** for current of 20 Amperes, with centering arrangement	**84.—**
	Fixed rheostat	**16.—**
	(The same, adjustable $ **32.—**.)	
	Lamp and rheostat are furnished at factory prices. In ordering it is well to state the strength of the available electric current, also whether it is constant or alternating.	
	Outfit for projection of lantern slides:	
	Metal-base with optical bench, triple collecting lens (adjustable) of 150 mm aperture; large cooling cell; slide carrier with bellows; triple revolving arm, with rack and pinion adjustment.	**100.—**
	Projection objective of 300 mm focal length . .	**20.—**
	(A second objective of same focal length may be slipped over the former, the two combined represent an objective of 150 mm focus. Additional price $ **20**—.)	
		220.—
	Outfit for projection of microscopic preparations:	
	Cylinder-diaphragm and condenser; object-stage and small cooler with moveable slide-holder. Objective carrier with triple nose-piece; rack and	
	Transport	**220.—**

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No.		$
	Transport	220.—
	pinion adjustment and micrometer-screw. Broad tube with Iris-diaphragm into which the smaller draw-tube fits. Two projection eye-pieces. Object-stage and objective carrier are provided with hinges. Wooden cover with cloth curtain .	84.—
	Complete outfit	304.—
114.	**Megascope,** apparatus for the projection of opaque objects, to be used on the optical bench of the projection apparatus	100.—
115.	**Attachement for spectroscopic examinations:** Slit mechanism; large triple prism; object-stage etc. .	80.—
116.	**Large horizontal photographic camera.** The bellows extend to 150 cm (5 feet), with plate-holders; fine adjustment; to be used in connection with the projection apparatus	80.—

We shall be glad to make to order and quote prices on any apparatus which may differ from those listed before, for instance:

For the micro-projection of such preparations which have to be projected in the horizontal position, liquids etc.

Projection of similar objects, but of extra large dimensions.

Megascopic projection with two lamps etc.

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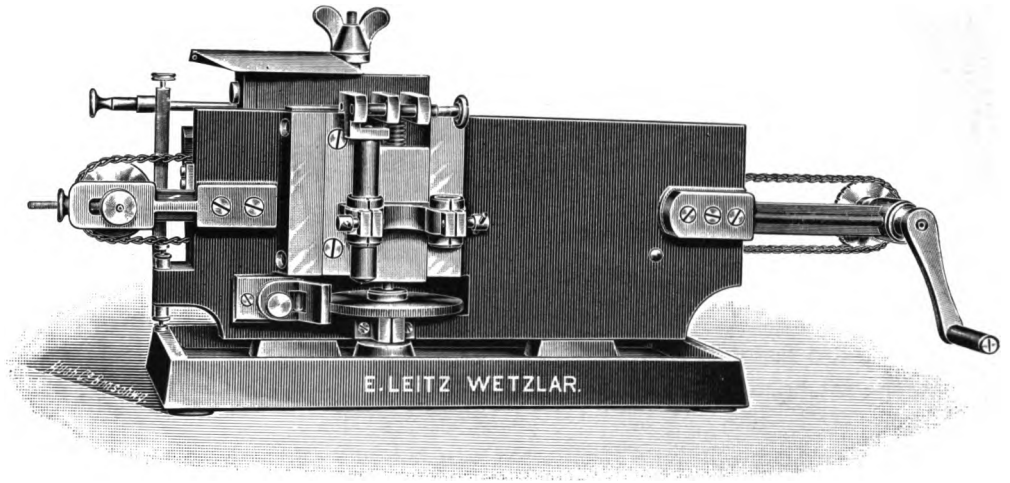
Microtomes.



Large Sliding-Microtome.

Our larger microtomes are heavy and all their adjustments are of the most accurate construction, the result being that they are very steady when in use and permit the cutting of very thin and uniform sections.

They are to be had in three different sizes. The larger two are slightly different in construction from the third. The two former microtomes are provided with an automatic feed attachement. A heavy knife-carrier slides smoothly and rapidly on a horizontal track and is so arranged that it may be manipulated by the hand of the operator alone or by a wheel and chain device, which tends to assure a perfectly uniform stroke of the knife.

The objectclamp is raised vertically by a micrometer screw. This motion is accomplished by turning a large disc having theeth cut into its periphery and a turn of one tooth being equal to an elevation of 0.0025 mm.

The automatic feed is arranged as follows: With each return of the knife-carrier to the end of its track pressure is made upon an adjustable lewer which regulates the motion of the micrometer wheel. This device may be so adjusted as to move the micrometer disc any number of teeth from one to ten with each sweep of the knife.

Three different forms of clamps may be had for these microtomes, and freezing apparatus as well as paraffin tables can also be fitted.

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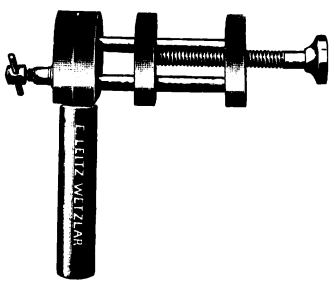
The Fixed clamp, No. 121, represented in the figure of the large sliding microtome, serves to clamp the specimen in position and does not allow any further adjustment.

The Ball and Socket clamp permits the adjustment of the specimen after it is held in the clamp by means of a ball and socket joint — see figure of No. 122 — a set-screw then holds it firmly in position.

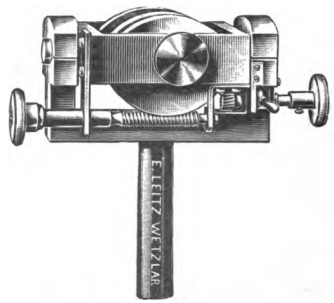
The Naples clamp permits the accurate adjustment of the specimen at any level, the clamp being supported on two horizontal axes at right angles to each other, the one controlled by rack and pinion, the other by endless screw.

The knife-carrier is arranged to hold the Thoma form knives, which are fastened by means of a wing-screw. Other knives require a special holder, such as No. 132.

No.		$
117.	**The Large Sliding Microtome** has a track 42 cm long. Its price with automatic feed attachement, wheel and chain arrangement for the knife carrier, and fixed clamp, without knife	**62.—**
118.	**The same,** but without the wheel and chain arrangement for the knife carrier	**50.—**
119.	**Medium size Sliding Microtome** — Track 32 cm long; automatic feed attachement; wheel and chain motion of knife carrier and fixed specimen clamp — without knife	**56.—**
120.	**The same,** but without wheel and chain motion . .	**44.—**
121.	**Fixed Specimen Clamp**	**4.—**
122.	**Ball and Socket Clamp**	**6.—**
123.	**Naples Clamp**	**12.—**



Ball and Socket Clamp No. 122.



Naples Clamp No. 123.

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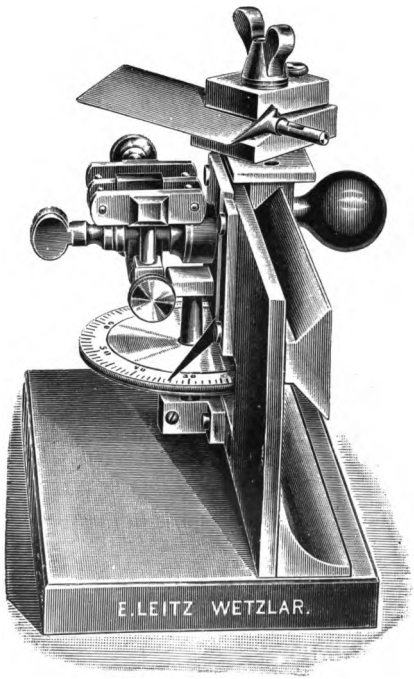
No. $

124. **The Support-Microtome** has a track 19 cm long. The knife-carrier slides on a double flanged support and is moved by means of a large knob. The motion is smooth and quick. The specimen is held in a clamp supported on two adjustable axes at right angles to



Support-Microtome No. 124.

each other, thus permitting its adjustment in any position. The specimen carrier is moved vertically by means of a micrometer screw to which a large disc is attached. The edge of this disc is milled and is graduated, each degree of the graduation representing a motion of the specimen carrier of 0,005 mm. The price of this microtome without box or knife is . . **34.—**

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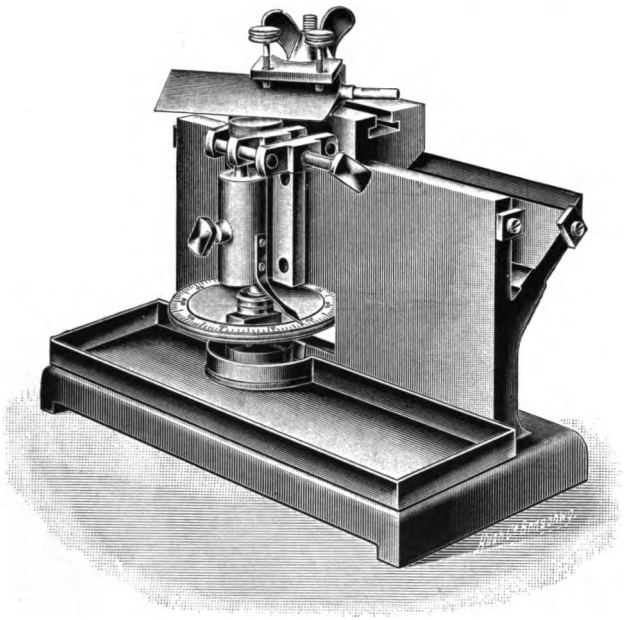
No. $

124a. **Small Sliding Microtome,** length of bed 21 cm, heavy knife-carrier, object clamp for specimen 25 mm diam., micrometer screw with disc graduated into 100 degrees, each division representing a motion of 0,005 mm. Price without knife . . . . . **24.—**

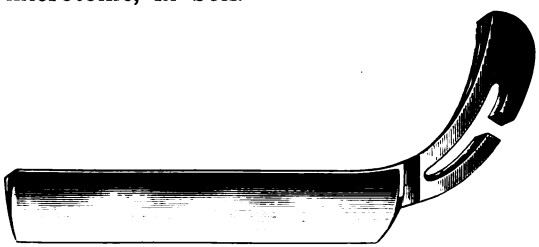


Small Sliding Microtome, No. 124a.

Microtome knives.

(Made by W. Walb.)

A. Thoma's Model, plano-concave, with handle adapted for clamping immediately to the knife carrier of the microtome, in box.



125. Length of cutting edge 36 cm **26.50**
126. „ „ „ „ 24 cm **13.25**

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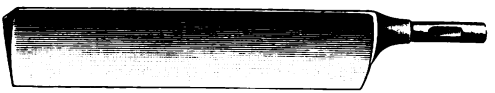
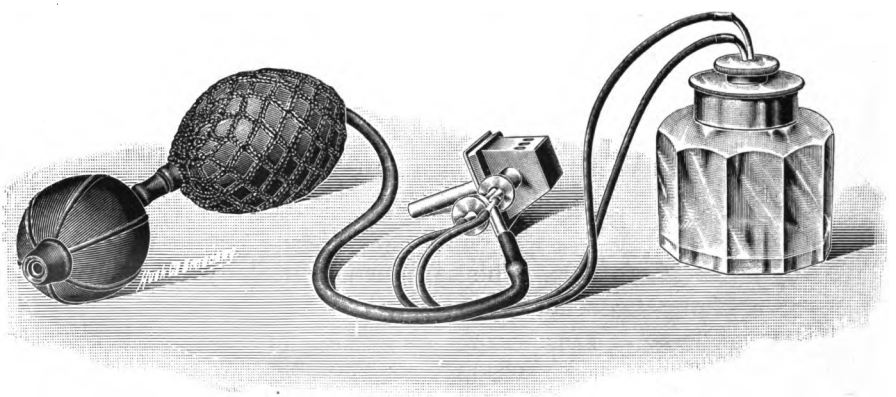
No.		$
127.	Length of cutting edge 16 cm	8.50
128.	„ „ „ „ 12 cm	5.50

B. Jung's Model — plano-concave — requires knife-holder No. 132 — in box.



129.	Length of cutting edge 24 cm	11.25
130.	„ „ „ „ 17 cm	6.—
131.	„ „ „ „ 12 cm	4.75
132.	**Knife-holder** designed for Jung's Microtome knife . .	4.—
133.	**Freezing apparatus** for Microtomes	8.—



Freezing apparatus No. 133.

Hand Microtomes.

134. This **Hand Microtome**, shown in the figure above, screws to the edge of the table. The specimen is held in a clamp which may be removed from the instrument, and which is raised by a micrometer screw to which a large disc is attached, the edge of which is milled and graduated, each degree of the graduation representing an elevation of the specimen of $^1/_{100}$ mm. The knife is manipulated by hand and

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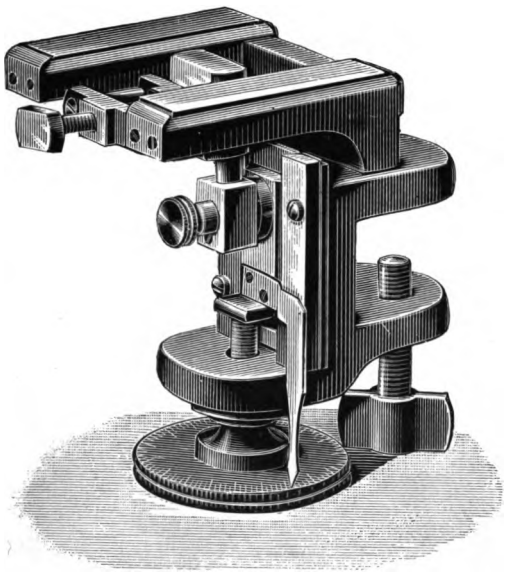
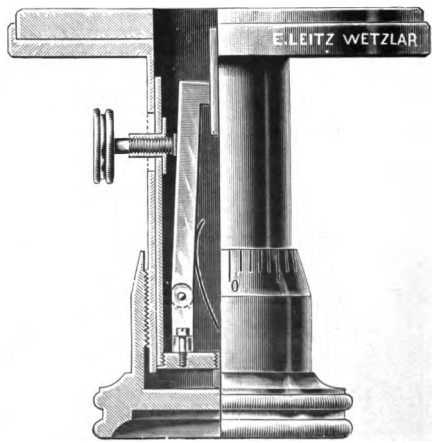
No. $

in cutting slides over two narrow glass plates which serve as a track for it. The length of this track is 7 cm . . . . . **12.—**



No. 134.

135. **Cylinder Microtome.** The specimen is held by means of a clamp-screw in a hollow cylinder. This entire cylinder is raised within another cylinder which bears the cutting table by means of a screw with milled and graduated head. Each division of the graduation represents a motion of the inner cylinder of $^1/_{100}$ mm. In cutting the edge of the knife is made to pass over the surface of the glass cutting table, the diameter of which is 7 cm . . . . . **6.—**



Cylinder Microtome.

136. **Microscopic section-cutter** — razor form — of best quality, plano-concave, for microtomes No. 134 and 135 **1.25**

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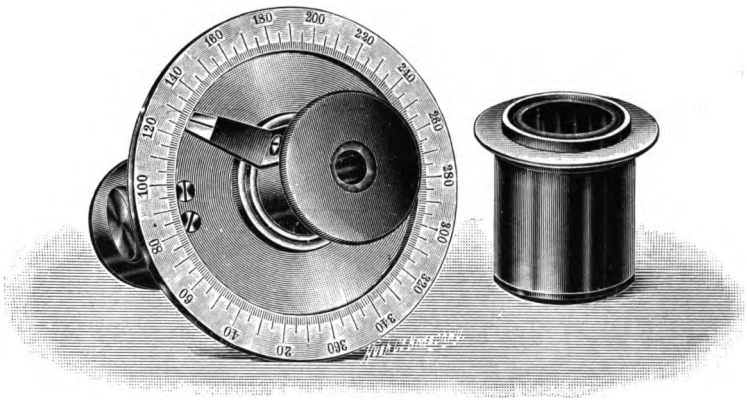
Miscellaneous Accessories.



Analizer. Polarizer.

Polarizing Apparatus No. 137.

No.		$
137.	**Polarizing Apparatus** for Food Analysis. The analizer forms port of an ocular which fits into the tube of the microscope and is provided with a graduated disc and index. It is fixed in any desired position by means of a thumb-screw. The polarizer, when used in connection with stands fitted with a substage condenser and iris-diaphragm, is hung in the carrier of the iris diaphragm; when used on other stands it takes the place of the cylinder diaphragm, and if desired may be furnished with a condenser. Price	**20.—**
138.	**Simpler Polarizing Apparatus.** The analizer is without an ocular and has no graduated disc. The polarizer is as described above	**12.—**
139.	**Gypsum** and **Mica plates** — set of 8	**3.75**
140.	**Coverglass Tester,** for measuring the thickness of coverglasses	**3.75**
141.	**Nose-piece** for two objectives — Double nose-piece	**6.—**
142.	**Nose-piece** for three objectives — Triple nose-piece	**8.—**
143.	**Nose-piece** for four objectives — Quadruple nose-piece	**10.—**
	Nose-pieces can be adjusted to our stands at any time without charge.	
144.	**Iris-diaphragm**	**6.—**

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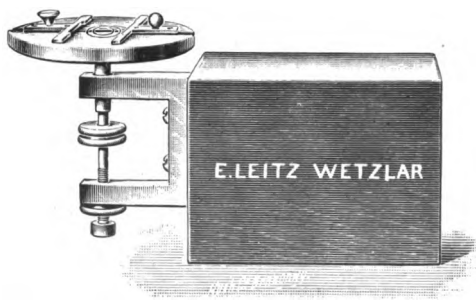
Illuminating Lens.

No.		$
145.	**Illuminating Lens on stand,** 100 mm diameter . . .	**12.—**
146.	**Illuminating Lens on stand,** 60 mm diameter . . .	**8.—**
147.	**Glass slides,** hollow, per doz	**—.75**
148.	**Glass slides,** English form 3 × 1", of plate-glass with polished edges, per gross	**1.—**
149.	**Glass slides,** with well, for moist chambers	**—.40**
150.	**Cover-glasses,** squares, 15×15 mm, per 100	**—.60**
151.	**Cover-glasses,** squares, 20×20 mm, per 100	**—.85**
152.	**Cover-glasses,** circles, 15 mm diameter, per 100 . . .	**—.85**
153.	**Cover-glasses,** circles, 20 mm diameter, per 100 . . .	**1.—**



Turn-table No. 154.

154.	**Turn-table,** for ringing, with adjustable slide clips . .	**4.—**
155.	**Thickened Cedar Oil** for oil-immersion lenses, 1 oz .	**—.40**

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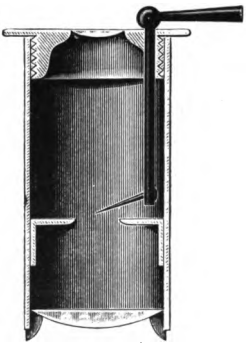
No. $

156. **Object Marker.** This is designed to indicate the exact portion of an object which has been seen in the field of the microscope. After finding the required field, the objective of the microscope is unscrewed and the marker is screwed into the tube in its place. By then moving the tube so that the marker comes in contact with the object that portion of the object which occupied the optical axis of the microscope is indicated . . . **1.25**

157. **Demonstration Ocular** of Kuznitzky (Cf. Zeitschr. f. wissensch. Mikroskopie, XIII, 1896). — Indicates any particular portion of the image to which it is desired to draw particular attention.



A small lever at the top of the ocular moves an indicator just above the diaphragm of the ocular to any part of the field **3.25**

158. **Opaque Illuminator,** for illuminating polished pieces of metal whose structure is to be investigated by means of high power objectives — A collar, carrying a prism, screws into the tube of the microscope, and by means of the prism sufficient light is thrown through the objective upon the otherwise opaque object to permit of its examination up to 1000 diameters magnification . **6.—**

159. **Erecting Prism** — This is fastened over the ocular and erects the image received from the compound microscope, thereby materially assisting any dissection or other operation on the stage of the microscope . . **7.25**

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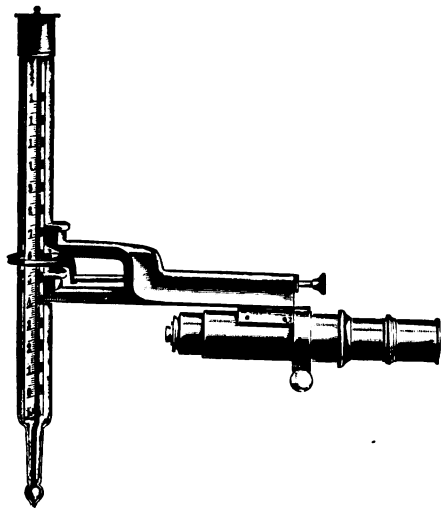

No. $

160. **Microscope** for the accurate reading of thermometer scales, after Fridtjof Nansen.

Stand with spring-clamp to attach thermometers of various sizes. With micrometer ocular and objective magnifying 12 times . . . . . **20.—**

Microscopical cases.

161. **Case,** containing a razor, spatula, two small knives, straight and curved scissors, forceps, two needles, two lancet-shaped needles . . . . . **8.—**

162. **Case,** containing a razor, spatula, a small knife, two needles, small scissors, and forceps . . . . . **6.—**

163. **Case,** containing a small knife, small scissors, forceps and two needles **3.25**

164. **Botanical Outfit** in case, containing a small knife, forceps, self-closing forceps with horn handle, two scissors, two needles and two lenses . . . . . **8.—**

165. **Outfit for Sputum Examinations,** after Kaatzer, consisting of a platinum needle, blower, cover-glass forceps, and a small rubber plate . . . . . **4.—**

166. **Leather Microscope** case to protect the mahogany case when travelling . . . . . **8.—**

167. **Bell jar for covering microscope** . . . . . **2.—**

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Any of the following publications will be sent on application:

1. Catalogue of microscopes etc., which has been issued in three editions, viz. in
   a) English,
   b) German and
   c) French.
2. Anleitung zum Gebrauch des Microscops.
3. Instructions pour l'emploi des microscopes.
4. Directions for using the Microscope.
5. On the method of counting red and white corpuscles with Thoma's Apparatus.
6. Instructions pour l'emploi de l'hématimètre de Thoma.
7. Anleitung zur Mikrophotographie, mit vier Mikrophotogrammen.
8. Anleitung zum Gebrauch des Mikrospektroskops.
9. Anleitung zum Gebrauch des Oculars nach Ehrlich.
10. Anleitung zum Gebrauch des grossen Projectionsapparates.

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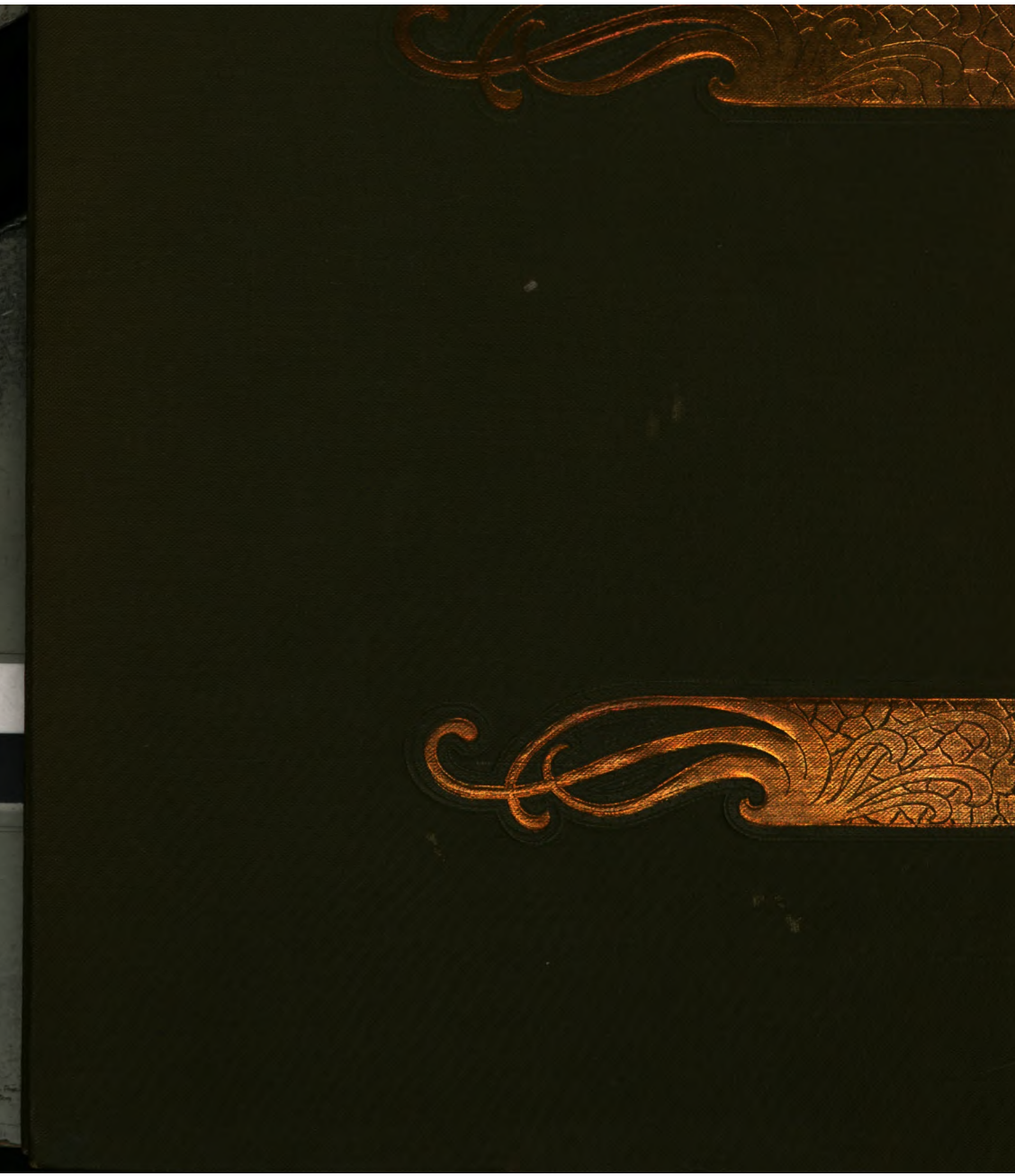

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